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Irish Leader Joins Major In Revamp of Ulster Politics

Unionists Assail Plan For Assembly in North And Cross-Border Body

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

BELFAST — Britain and Ireland presented the divided people of Northern Ireland a plan for peace Wednesday that would completely reconstruct politics and government here.

The proposals, which face difficult hurdles and strong objections, would create an elected legislative assembly for Northern Ireland with built-in mechanisms to prevent Protestants from dominating the minority Roman Catholic community.

The proposals also would, for the first time, allow the Republic of Ireland to become formally involved in important matters of government in the British province.

In return, Prime Minister John Major pledged to withdraw Ireland's absolute constitutional claim of jurisdiction over the entire island, north as well as south, while Prime Minister John Major promised that London would not impede reunification of Ireland — and the end of British control here — should it ever be desired by the majority of Northern Ireland's people.

Nothing in the plan, both leaders said, is irrevocable. Nothing, they said, would be implemented before negotiations with the political leadership of Northern Ireland, agreement of the people of Northern Ireland in a referendum and approval by the British Parliament. The prime ministers are counting on these promises of "consent" and "self-determination" to keep the peace process alive.

Mr. Major said he had no timetable for further action. "We don't want to rush things along," he said. London has yet to complete its negotiations with representatives of Catholic and Protestant paramilitary organizations over the "decommissioning" of the stockpiles of explosives and

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A Protestant unionist being restrained Wednesday before Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton presented their proposals.

France Accuses 5 Americans of Economic Spying

Paris Says CIA's Station Chief Led an Effort to Bribe Officials

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — France has accused five Americans — four diplomats and a private citizen — of political and economic espionage and asked them to leave the country immediately, French officials revealed Wednesday.

Among the diplomats were the Central Intelligence Agency's station chief and his deputy, according to an account in Le Monde that was confirmed by diplomats.

The Americans were accused of trying to bribe high French government officials into disclosing secrets about domestic politics, telecommunications and France's negotiating position on movies and entertainment in the global trade talks in 1993.

[At the White House, Leon E. Panetta, the chief of staff, said: "We are in discussions with the French. As far as I know our relationships are still sound." Reuters reported.]

The spectacle of one ally publicly demanding the withdrawal of another's diplomats for spying plunged French-American relations into perhaps the most bizarre crisis of their often tormented history.

Pamela Harriman, the American ambassador, rushed to Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's office Wednesday afternoon to discuss the affair, embassy officials said.

The French Interior Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, in an unusual joint

statement, said that the government had not expelled the Americans, and had never intended the affair to become public, but that the American Embassy had been asked to withdraw the diplomats for activities incompatible with their status.

The statement did not say how many diplomats were involved.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Balladur had tried to treat the matter lightly. "The French people are friends of the American people and the French government is a friend of the American government," he said. "Events like that occur regularly on both sides of the Atlantic."

But old CIA hands and diplomats could not recall anything to match the disclosures, except at the height of the Cold War and then only when Moscow and Washington periodically cleaned out each other's spy networks.

The interior minister, Charles Pasqua, has been under fire this week for authorizing wiretapping that set back Mr. Balladur's campaign to succeed President François Mitterrand in elections this spring. Le Monde speculated that Mr. Pasqua could be trying to distract attention from the wiretapping affair.

That friendly countries spy on each other is taken for granted. Two years ago, French officials were embarrassed by the disclosure of a 21-page government document.

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Americans See Diversion To Aid Balladur's Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States said Wednesday that French allegations of spying by American diplomats in Paris were unwarranted but declined to state what action might be taken.

The comments, contained in a written statement by the State Department, said: "We regard allegations in the French press, citing French government sources, concerning purported official U.S. activities as being unwarranted."

The statement added: "The handling of this matter in France is inconsistent with the approach that allies have taken to resolve sensitive matters in the past. There is no reason for expelling any Americans nor is the French government calling for it. We are reviewing the implications."

Earlier, a U.S. official confirmed that some Americans assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Paris had engaged in "political espionage." But he suggested that the publicity involved a "political scenario" that

could divert French public attention away from a domestic wiretapping scandal that has embarrassed Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who is running for president.

"If this had been done according to normal protocol, it would have been done quietly," said the U.S. official. "It's not an uncommon occurrence."

Every few years, the official said, France or the United States uncovers spying by the other nation that causes friction, but normally out of public view.

Although there has been relatively little publicity over the years about spying between France and the United States, reports of serious infractions by one or the other nation have surfaced. The most recent U.S. concern involved allegations of industrial espionage by the French over the last 15 years, some of it freely acknowledged by a former senior French intelligence chief.

"The timing is perfect for Balladur," the U.S. official said. "The reality is that it will definitely draw some of the heat off of him," he said, citing the wiretapping affair.

Moreover, the official suggested that if the Americans were officially declared persona non grata by the French, a reciprocal action by the United States was possible.

The U.S. official declared that the Americans in question had sought to recruit French government employees to obtain "political" intelligence and that they "have ambiguous ties to the embassy, which give them diplomatic status."

"It was espionage," he said, and was "tough to justify."

He said four Americans working at the U.S. Embassy had been singled out by the French, but that it was unclear whether all four had been engaged in recruiting French officials to pass information. Two of the four, he said, are publicly acknowledged CIA officers. He identified them as the CIA's chief of station in Paris and the agency's liaison to the embassy.

The U.S. official made it clear that a rift existed within the U.S. government about whether CIA agents, operating under diplomatic cover, should pursue "political" intelligence covertly at the same time the State Department was pursuing such information.

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Lower U.S. Interest Rates? Maybe, but Probably Not

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, tantalized Congress and Wall Street on Wednesday with a possible hint in the central bank's program of raising interest rates. But in the final analysis, Mr. Greenspan seemed to stand behind the current policy of monetary restraint.

With the Fed under fire for its seventh rate increase in a year from the new Republican congressional majority and tradi-

tional Democratic expansionists, Mr. Greenspan had to tread a fine line when he appeared before the Senate Banking Committee in Washington to present the central bank's semiannual report on its economic projections.

The forecasts were not much different from those of the Clinton administration or most private economists: consumer price inflation between 3 percent and 3.5 percent and real economic growth between 2 percent and 3 percent, which would fall within the Fed's limits on growth without risking inflation.

But that raised the question of whether the Fed felt interest rates had to move even higher to slow growth further. Mr. Greenspan left that deliberately murky, which left financial markets uncertain and subdued, the dollar weaker, and some Wall Street economists saying that he hinted vaguely at lowering rates in order to placate Congress.

Mr. Greenspan opened his testimony by saying that the latest data on slower retail sales and new housing "offered some indications that the expansion may finally be slowing from its torrid pace of late 1994."

When the economy was growing faster than 4 percent. But then he warned: "The jury is out on whether the slowing that is in train will be sufficient to contain inflation pressures."

But at the end of his testimony Mr. Greenspan waved what Wall Street called "the e-word" by hinting for the first time publicly that monetary policy might ease even if some additional inflation showed up later this year, as is traditional at the end of a business recovery.

"There may come a time when we hold

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95 Islamic Militants Killed By Algerian Forces at Jail

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Algerian security forces killed at least 95 inmates in an Algiers prison on Wednesday after rebelling Islamic militants murdered four guards.

Justice Minister Mohammed Tegui said the police intervened after the inmates took six hostages, slitting the throats of four and wounding a dozen employees of the jail. He said the inmates, many from Islamic armed factions fighting the government, were planning a mass escape of 1,000 prisoners.

The Serkadji jail is located at the top of the hilly, labyrinthine, working-class neighborhood known as the Casbah of Algiers, a stronghold of the fundamentalist revolt against the government.

In the 1960s, the Casbah was the scene of some of the fiercest resistance against French occupation troops, in what became known as "the battle for Algiers." The Algerians won their independence from France in 1962.

Now, Serkadji is said to hold a dozen leading figures of the Islamic opposition movements fighting to topple the ruling military junta.

Among them is Abdelkader Hachani, an engineer in his mid-30s who rose to become a key member of the secretive Supreme Council of the Islamic Salvation Front, the largest and most influential opposition party banned by the government in 1992.

Mr. Hachani was jailed in January 1992

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AGENDA

NATO Chief Struggles With Scandal

The NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes, struggled Wednesday to stay clear of a bribery scandal stemming from the purchase of 46 Italian helicopters for the Belgian Air Force in the late 1980s. After again denying knowledge of

illegal payments Wednesday morning, Mr. Claes amended that in the afternoon, saying he "vaguely" remembered the Italian helicopter maker Agusta offering bribes of 50 million Belgian francs in the late 1980s to get a military contract. (Page 5)

PAGE TWO Media Mavens in Moscow

THE AMERICAS Budget Cuts on Campus

EUROPE A Socialist Win in France?

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A STRIKING SMILE — Werner Neugebauer, the leader of IG Metall in Bavaria, after announcing that union members voted to go on strike.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 9.08	Up 0.05%
3973.08	110.18

The Dollar	West close	previous close
DM	1.4705	1.4705
Pound	1.589	1.5885
Yen	97.05	97.10
FF	5.1387	5.128

Newstand Prices	
Andorra.....8.00 FF	Luxembourg.....60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameron 1.40 CFA	Ostar.....8.00 Riale
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
Gabon.....950 CFA	Senegal.....860 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2,800 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Dh
Ivory Coast 1.20 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.10

Computer Hacking: It's Not Just for the Intellectuals Anymore

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The arrest last week of a fugitive computer programmer, Kevin D. Mitnick, ended one man's spree of breaking into computer and telephone networks to steal information and services, federal investigators say.

But Mr. Mitnick was, despite his considerable technical skills, just one of thousands of shadowy figures who have been traversing public and private computer networks with relative impunity. Since Mr. Mitnick was jailed a week ago in North Carolina, there have been nearly 30 Internet break-ins serious enough to have been reported to the Computer Emergency Response Team, a government-financed security organization. The team declines to release any details for fear of further damaging the privacy and security of the

corporations, universities and government agencies whose computers were attacked.

There is an epidemic of computer security violations, and specialists said the problem would escalate unless the millions of new people pouring onto the Internet each year begin taking much greater care to protect themselves and their computers against intruders.

Some of the break-in techniques require sophisticated computing skills. Many hackers are now using automated software. But cyberspace is such an interconnected world that even the simple theft of a single password can give a computer criminal a foot in a door leading to many private corridors.

"As more and more of American society gets on the Internet, we're more and more vulnerable to computer crime," said Kent Walker, an assistant U.S. attorney in San Francisco who was one of the principal pursuers of Mr. Mitnick.

The Internet break-ins in the past week join thousands of unsolved computer crimes, which include a spate of break-ins last fall to corporate systems operated by such eager Internet newcomers as General Electric Co. and dozens of other companies, and intrusions last summer into hundreds of sensitive but unclassified computer systems operated by the U.S. Defense Department.

Cyberspace crimes are aimed at more than high-level corporate and government computers. The arrival of millions of consumers onto commercial networks like America Online, Compuserve and Prodigy have attracted rogues, thieves and vandals to homes and home offices.

Specialists say that despite increasingly frequent reports of computer system intrusions and the growing importance of electronic information systems for all aspects of daily life, many companies and individ-

uals remain almost recklessly unconcerned with computer security.

In a report commissioned jointly last year by the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, a panel of security experts found "little public understanding of the threat or the consequences of attacks on our systems."

"Attacks against information systems are becoming more aggressive, not only seeking access to confidential information, but also stealing and degrading service and destroying data," the Joint Security Commission's report said.

Computer break-ins are not new, but the methods used by many data thieves are getting more sophisticated. According to Terry McGillen, a spokesman for the Computer Emergency Response Team, intruders are using a wider arsenal of tricks, including the

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Publishing in Russia/Purveyors of Western Pop

Go East, Media Mavens

2 Hit It Big With a Local Cosmopolitan

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Derk Sauer is having a hard time with the grin on his face. He can't seem to get rid of it. He just may be the happiest man in Moscow.

Scattered around his office, there are neat stacks of Playboy magazines from all over the world. Polish Playboy, South African Playboy, Dutch Playboy, German Playboy, American Playboy. Nearly all of them are tagged with little yellow Post-It notes on the inside pages — not the pictorials, Mr. Sauer says, but the articles.

"I'm working very hard these days," the Dutch native says, smiling merrily. "I have to read all these Playboys."

He adds, "I am absolutely not politically correct."

As publisher of The Moscow Times, the five-day-a-week, English-language bible of Russia's expatriate community, Mr. Sauer has been a player on the local journalistic scene for several years. These days business is booming, and the former Maoist and onetime hanger-on with the Irish Republican Army is building an empire as a leading purveyor of American pop culture in Russia.

In the coming months he expects to begin publishing the Russian editions of Playboy (which he will also edit), Good Housekeeping and Harper's Bazaar, as well as a Russian-language business newspaper called The Moscow Times Capital and an advertising trade magazine, also in Russian.

The real breakthrough for Mr. Sauer and his Dutch partner in Moscow, Annemarie van Gaal, came last spring when they launched the Russian-language edition of Hearst's Cosmopolitan magazine. In a market where the dominant women's magazines had been such racy titles as Factory Worker Lady and Peasant Lady, Russian Cosmo caught on faster than you can say "extramarital affair."

Demand and advertising for Russian Cosmo took off so quickly that every projection was torn up within weeks. The magazine returned Hearst's investment of \$75,000 within a few weeks. After a cautious maiden press run of 60,000 copies last April, it has hit a monthly circulation of 350,000 and expects to reach at least 500,000 — and possibly as much as 1 million — this year. By spring the Russian edition is expected to overtake the German and British ones, becoming Cosmopolitan's largest foreign edition in the world. (There are 29 in all, including the U.S. edition.)

Mr. Sauer and Miss van Gaal, as well as Hearst executives in New York, now routinely describe Russian Cosmo as a publishing miracle.

"Everything is possible here," says Miss van Gaal, 32, whose driving ambition and attention to the nuts and bolts of business complements and sometimes clashes with Mr. Sauer's laid-back style. "And the scale is incredible: 280 million people in the former Soviet Union."

"I was in Russia in early December 1993," says George Green, president of Hearst Magazines International, "and I remember walking around the streets of Moscow and noticing that not only were there no lines, but the shelves were full of goods and there were lots and lots of products and lots of competition."

He adds, "And I said, 'My God, the advertisers are going to have to distinguish themselves one from another.' And literally on that day I made a decision to do it."

Moving quickly to capitalize on its success, Independent Media, the company founded by Mr. Sauer, Miss van Gaal and four invest-

ors in the Netherlands, intends to keep adding well-known magazines to its Russian lineup as fast as it can. Largely on the strength of Russian Cosmo, it expects sales this year to more than triple from the 1994 figure of about \$6 million.

In a joint venture with Hearst, Russian Good Housekeeping will appear as a bimonthly in May with an initial press run of perhaps 150,000. Like Russian Cosmo, it is to be printed in the Netherlands. Distributor demand and advertising are already running well ahead of schedule, and pages are being added to the first issue.

In addition, negotiations are wrapping up with Hearst for the Russian edition of Harper's Bazaar, perhaps for publication as early as August. Mr. Sauer and Miss van Gaal say that will be a good start on their goal of cornering the women's magazine market in Russia by the end of the year.

The Russian Playboy deal, which Mr. Sauer and Miss van Gaal expect to close soon, would be their first major foray into the men's magazine market. (They tried an automotive magazine in Russian called Four-Wheel Drive in 1992, but it flopped.) Mr. Sauer says he is also considering a Russian magazine for teenage girls, on the order of Seventeen; another for well-to-do middle-aged women, along the lines of Mirabella, a parenting magazine and a magazine dealing with interior design and architecture.

With little in the way of lifestyle magazines available to Russian readers, periodical publishing might seem like a no-lose game here. In fact, Western publishers repeatedly lost their shirts in the two years after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

One particularly unhappy experience was a Hearst biweekly newspaper published in both English and Russian, which is believed to have lost about \$5 million before it died in early 1994. Around the same time, The New York Times tried a slimmed-down Russian edition with a focus on international news. Scorned by readers and advertisers alike, it lasted barely a year.

WESTERN publishers agreed that Russia looked like the promised land. But the problems of doing business, including the lack of a dependable distribution network, the government's fickle tax policy and the unreliability of Russian partners gave most potential investors cold feet.

"It's a great market out there," Mr. Sauer says, "but a lot of people who start something only look at the editorial part. The product is not the most difficult thing. It's 30 percent. You need marketing, sales, distribution."

To get their magazines to market, he and his partner started their own distribution company, Independent Distributors, which is 40 percent owned by the recently privatized Dutch post, telephone and telegraph authority. They also profit from the company's flagship, the Moscow Times, which has proved an effective training ground for young Russian and foreign journalists in Moscow.

As important, Mr. Sauer maintains, is tailoring publications to the Russian market. Seventy percent of the articles in Russian Cosmo, which is edited by Mr. Sauer's wife, Ellen Verbeek, are not translations but original works by Russian journalists.

For the most part, Good Housekeeping, which will be known as Domashny Ocheag, or "home hearth," and the other titles being introduced this year will follow that pattern. In some cases, though, it will make more sense to borrow and adapt material from sister magazines — Playboy bunnies, for instance.

"Let's be practical," Mr. Sauer says. "If you find a Russian model, first you would



Mr. Sauer and Miss van Gaal with their publications. "It's a great market," he says.

have to send her to Miami for four weeks to get a decent suntan. Then you'd have to bring in photographers, stylists, designers. It's a whole circus. I think it's much more important that we have editorial content localized, and that we intend to do."

Mr. Sauer and Miss van Gaal say the key to success in Russia is flexibility. They make no attempts at market research, he says. "No one knows," he says. "There's no data, no record, no history, no idea. That's how we run this company, day by day. We are flexible as the market changes."

Mr. Sauer's pragmatism and business savvy seemingly found little outlet in his early career. The son of a prosperous Amsterdam pension fund manager, he quit school at age 14, decided he was a Communist and a Maoist and set about organizing Dutch trade unions at a chewing gum factory and a shipyard. In 1970 he went to Northern Ireland, where he lived in the Belfast home of a local IRA commander.

"I was a full-time revolutionary," he says. "I was arrested many, many times by the British Army because they knew that I knew a lot."

AFTER two years, he had had enough. The IRA's internecine squabbles left him disillusioned, and an assassination attempt at home on his militant boss left him frightened. Mr. Sauer returned to the Netherlands and turned his attention to the anti-Vietnam War movement there.

He began working as a war correspondent for a leftist Dutch magazine, covering the usual run of revolutions and civil wars — Vietnam, Cambodia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Chile, Iran, Nicaragua, El Salvador.

By the time he returned to the Netherlands, Mr. Sauer was focused more on journalism than on revolutionary struggle. From 1981 to 1989 he was editor of New Review, a popular magazine that is part of the Dutch publishing

giant VNU. Excited by the possibilities in Russia raised by glasnost, the company turned to Mr. Sauer.

He was soon joined by Miss van Gaal, but their first project in Russia, a joint venture called Moscow Magazine, ended up mixed in acrimony with the Russian partner. VNU lost \$12 million. The pair resigned from the company and started their own business, for which Mr. Sauer raised \$200,000 from a group of old friends back home.

In 1992 they produced The Moscow Times, whose solid journalism, crisp design and lively columns have proved popular.

But soaring newspaper prices and other costs put the paper in the red, and it became obvious to Mr. Sauer and Miss van Gaal that the key to growth lay in Russian-language publications.

Miss van Gaal, convinced that Russia was ripe for Cosmo, began to court Hearst's Mr. Green, who is in charge of international magazines. It was an uphill battle. Hearst had just been badly burned by the failure of the bi-weekly newspaper.

"I chased him all over the world by telephone and fax," she says. "I knew Cosmo could work here. You looked at Russian women, and you saw how they dressed, how they looked to the West, how they wanted to improve themselves. I knew if there was one magazine that shows you how your life can be, a shop window you can look in, this educational element that says you can do it this way or that way, and that empowers you to do it, it was Cosmo."

Her hunch paid off. The next gamble is Russian Good Housekeeping, and expectations are nearly as high.

"It's a completely empty media landscape," she says. "But on the other hand, it doesn't come easy, success. Money's not the whole thing. It's a feeling for the market, and it's hard work. You have to be based here and live here and have your family here."

Arafat Issues Call For Arab Summit On Peace Process

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat, in an attempt to pressure Israel to set a date for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from most of the West Bank, called Wednesday for an Arab summit meeting and asked for increased international support.

In a statement issued by the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee, following two days of talks, Mr. Arafat and his senior advisers described the current peace talks with Israel as stuck in a vicious circle and as increasingly difficult to continue.

But they did not call for an end to negotiations with the Israelis, and they reaffirmed their commitment to the peace accord signed in 1993 in Washington.

"The committee believes it is important to discuss the consequences and dangers of a breakdown in the peace process by holding an Arab meeting at the highest level in the framework of the Arab League as soon as possible," the statement read.

The PLO leaders also said they would send envoys to Arab states, the United States, China, Japan and other countries in an attempt to push Israel to withdraw its troops and permit elections for a Palestinian government in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, most of which remains occupied by Israel.

Palestinian elections were scheduled to be held last July, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

The plan to broaden the negotiating process, however, was greeted with a muted response from Egyptian officials.

"As for the regionalization or internationalization of the process, this is a Palestinian point of view that has been expressed, but there is still some time to go before doing so, I believe," Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said.

after the PLO made its announcement.

The 18-man PLO executive committee is the governing body of the PLO. It met every two weeks in Tunis during Mr. Arafat's exile.

Since Mr. Arafat's return to Gaza, however, its role has been diminished, and six of its members have either resigned or suspended their support for Mr. Arafat's cause, they oppose Mr. Arafat's pact with Israel. The body last met in November and is to convene again in Tunis next month.

The statement, read by Yasser Abed-Rabbo, a PLO spokesman and committee member, blamed Israel for the delay in moving its troops.

It also said that the peace process had "reached a real crisis because of constant Israeli obstruction, which led to slipage in the timetable" and to "a freeze on various fundamental aspects of this agreement."

Israeli officials, however, say that they cannot redeploy their forces until Mr. Arafat cracks down on Islamic militant groups that have carried out several terrorist attacks against Israelis. And Israeli leaders have repeatedly voiced concern over Mr. Arafat's ability to maintain law and order.

Mr. Arafat is angry, according to senior Palestinian leaders who asked to remain unidentified, about what they termed "humiliating demands" made by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in a meeting with Mr. Arafat last week.

These officials said Mr. Rabin had insisted that the Palestinian leadership prove it could ensure the security of Israel before raising any more demands for expanding the self-rule agreement to the remainder of the West Bank.

The PLO executive committee also condemned Israel for a series of measures, including the confiscation of Arab land, the building and expansion of Jewish settlements and the effort to broaden the boundaries of Jerusalem.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Plan to Block U.K. Ferries

LILLE, France — Striking French seamen plan to cut off Britain from the rest of Europe on Thursday and Friday by refusing to sail ferries and blocking the entrance to the Channel Tunnel, union sources said Wednesday.

It was unclear whether they would be able to stop British ferries from entering French harbors. The union is protesting the British shipping company Meridian Ferries, one of the youngest and smallest competitors on the cross-channel shipping routes, for hiring non-European Union crews at low wages to offer cheaper fares.

Three of France's main labor unions called for the strike, the sources added. The union has been staging protests against cheaper non-European Union staff since late January. (Reuters)

Air France warned Wednesday that its medium-haul flights would be disrupted Thursday by a strike by cabin crew. The company said its long-haul service would operate normally, except for one canceled flight from Paris to New York and another to Dubai and Abu Dhabi. (AFP)

Air traffic controllers renewed a strike action at the Brussels international airport Wednesday, continuing protests of what they say are inadequate pensions and working conditions. The controllers began two-hour strikes twice a day last week during which flights at the airport were stopped. (Reuters)

The United States, Canada and Australia will ban smoking on nonstop flights among the three countries starting July 1, 1996, the Australian Transport Ministry said Wednesday. "The ban will be extended to all Australian international flights regardless of destination," Transport Minister Laurie Brereton said in a statement. (Reuters)

Direct flights between Bangkok and Dhaka, Bangladesh, resumed Wednesday after seven years, aviation officials said. Flights were stopped in 1988 because of Burma's internal political situation and because of losses on the route. (AFP)

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U.S. Pushing Russia to Cooperate With NATO

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration will press Russia this week to show goodwill toward the West by joining a program of military cooperation with NATO.

The move would be seen as a step toward ending Moscow's opposition to expansion of the Western alliance.

U.S. officials said they will also use the visit here of Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Mamedov to urge Russia to curb at least two initiatives they oppose as counter to U.S. arms control policies.

They will ask Russia to give up plans to sell nuclear reactors to Iran, and to stop competing with a U.S.-backed international consortium to provide a nuclear reactor to North Korea. Provision of a light water reac-

tor is meant to deter Pyongyang from developing a full-blown atomic weapons program.

The talks with Mr. Mamedov, which began Wednesday, come at a time of relative tension between the administration and the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin. Keeping relations with Russia on track has become a major preoccupation of the Clinton administration.

The Republican majority in Congress has complained that aid to Russia is propping up an aggressive and increasingly repressive regime. But the administration wants to avoid derailing ratification by both sides of the START II nuclear arms reduction treaty.

The administration is already battling a move by Congress to cut money promised last year for housing Russian military officers withdrawn from the Baltic states. The pledge was a fac-

tor in Russia's decision to pull out of Latvia and Estonia.

"I will work very vigorously with Congress to try to sustain those programs," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday.

On another foreign affairs matter, a senior U.S. official Tuesday expressed invitation with a weekend mission by Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev to Belgrade.

As part of a proposal devised by five nations, including the United States and Russia, Mr. Kozirev was to call on President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to recognize Bosnia and Croatia in return for a lifting of United Nations economic sanctions.

The plan was always a long shot. But Mr. Kozirev, rather than take a tough line, advised Mr. Milosevic to hold out for the sanctions to be lifted first. Mr. Milosevic subsequently re-

fused to meet with envoys from the five-nation "contact group" of mediators.

"The level of happiness here is not high," a State Department official said.

Meanwhile, President Bill Clinton has yet to say whether he will visit Moscow this May for celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher attributed the reluctance to go both to scheduling problems and disgust with Russia's assault on the breakaway province of Chechnya.

The senior administration official characterized reports this week of civilian casualties in Chechnya as "disturbing." The reports, from a Russian human rights commission, estimated that 24,000 civilians had died in the Russian attack.

Agreement between the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

zation and Russia over its future relations, and over NATO plans to expand, would go some way toward easing hard feelings.

Early last year, Russia agreed to join the Partnership for Peace, a program of military cooperation between NATO and former East Bloc countries. But Moscow later reneged because of plans to expand NATO to include former Soviet satellites like Poland and Hungary.

To meet Russia's concerns, Washington and its allies have held out the lure of a special Russian relationship with NATO.

Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, who is talking with Mr. Mamedov, will hand him a letter from Mr. Clinton specifying the need to join the partnership before moving onto the special relationship, an administration official said.

Spy-Swap Figure Faces 2d Trial

Reuters

BERLIN — Wolfgang Vogel, the East Berlin lawyer who organized East-West spy swaps during the Cold War, must face another trial for allegedly extorting money from would-be East German emigrants, a court said Wednesday.

Mr. Vogel, one of the Cold War's most shadowy figures, is already on trial on charges he abused his position as East Berlin's unofficial East-West go-between to make East German emigrants sell their property at cut rates to senior Communists.

A Berlin court ruled that 30 similar cases will be dealt with in a single separate trial. It rejected prosecutors' attempts to link the new cases with ones now being tried, ruling that current proceedings, now in their fourth month, should proceed. Mr. Vogel has testified he never forced anyone to relinquish property.

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Bahrain	00966-000-0000	Iran	0098-000-0000	Latvia	00371-000-0000	Romania	0040-000-0000	United Kingdom (Ireland)	00353-000-0000
Belize	1-800-777-0000	Italy	0039-000-0000	Lithuania	00370-000-0000	Russia (Moscow)	007-000-0000	Vietnam City	0084-000-0000
Bolivia	00591-000-0000	Japan	0081-000-0000	Luxembourg	00352-000-0000	Russia (St. Petersburg)	007-000-0000	Venezuela	0058-000-0000
Brazil	0055-000-0000	Kenya	0025-000-0000	Malaysia	0060-000-0000	Saudi Arabia	00966-000-0000		
British Virgin Islands	001-800-800-0000	Laos	00856-000-0000	Maldives	00960-000-0000	Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)	00966-000-0000		
Bulgaria	00359-000-0000	Lebanon	00961-000-0000	Mexico	0052-000-0000	Singapore	0065-000-0000		
Canada	1-800-877-0000	Madagascar	00262-000-0000	Moldova	00373-000-0000	South Africa	0027-000-0000		
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China	0086-000-0000	Maldives	00960-000-0000	Mauritius	00262-000-0000	Sweden	0046-000-0000		
Colombia	0057-000-0000	Maldives	00960-000-0000	Mexico	0052-000-0000	Switzerland	0041-000-0000		
Costa Rica	00506-000-0000	Maldives	00960-000-0000	Mexico (Mexico City)	0052-000-0000	Syria	00963-000-0000		
Croatia	00385-000-0000	Maldives	00960-000-0000	Mexico (Guadalajara)	0052-000-0000				

THE AMERICAS

Budget Cuts Force a Revamping of State Universities

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the nation's new emphasis on cutting taxes and curbing government spending, governors and legislatures are reducing the budgets of state university systems and, in the process, forcing the most radical reshaping of public higher education since its rapid growth in the 1960s.

Universities are raising tuition and cutting staff, as they did in 1992 and 1993 because of deep, recession-driven budget cuts, but this time they are also reducing the requirements for a degree, closing entire departments and adding financial penalties for students taking courses beyond those needed for graduation.

Among the 1,600 publicly supported two- and four-year colleges, New York would increase tuition, which is now \$2,500 a year, by as much as 75 percent and California, which now charges about \$4,000, by 10 percent; North Carolina plans hundreds of layoffs; Florida is encouraging students to declare their major freshman year so

that they are guaranteed their required courses, and several states are considering a plan to penalize part-time students, many of whom work, by charging full tuition.

"We're living through the biggest change in the financing of public higher education since the rapid expansion in the late 1960s," said Terry W. Harle, vice president of the American Council on Education, the Washington-based association of colleges and universities.

"I worry about what's happening," he continued, "because when college tuition goes up, enrollment among low- and middle-income students falls, and for those students a very important form of social and economic opportunity disappears."

For their part, university officials are trying to prevent tuition increases by encouraging students to complete their degrees efficiently and move on. Less than half of students nationwide finish in four years.

Kevin P. Kelly, the associate provost for academic programs at the State University of New York system, said: "Time creep — students staying longer and longer in college — is not

only unhealthy for us but for students who now graduate with higher and higher debt burdens. We don't want to create knowledge factories where you get in and get out as fast as possible, but we think more colleges should make it more possible for more students to accelerate through their degree programs."

The proposed cuts are unusually severe in New York, where Governor

is a proposal by Governor James B. Hunt of North Carolina to increase tuition by 5 percent and to lay off 325 to 375 administrators to save \$15 million. But such modest cuts mask the long-term erosion in financing for many state-supported institutions.

"This is not as heavy a cut as the one in 1990, but heavier than the last two cuts, and that makes it very significant," said Marvin K. Dorman Jr., North Carolina's state budget officer.

In California, the state subsidy for higher education has gone from deep cuts in the late 1970s to the boom years of the 1980s. But during the last five years, the University of California's subsidy has been reduced by 25.5 percent and that of the California state university system by 21.3 percent.

The result, according to a study by a Harvard University expert in higher education, David W. Breneman, leaves the California system in a state of emergency and ill prepared to meet an expected enrollment surge of nearly half a million students over the next decade.

Last month, Governor Pete Wilson called for a 2 percent increase in the

college and university budgets, not enough to meet the governing Board of Regents' recommendation to increase badly eroded faculty salaries nor enough to keep pace with inflation.

Because many of the proposed cuts are new, intense lobbying efforts, by local groups as well as the Washington-based American Council on Education, are still in the planning stages. Nevertheless, students and faculty around the country have already begun fighting the proposed cuts.

Educational leaders at public institutions have responded with steps to reduce faculty by attrition, administrative cutbacks and increases in faculty workload. One of the most talked about of these plans is the effort to increase what educators call "productivity": raising the number of students they educate with the same or a lower subsidy.

The University of North Carolina has imposed a surcharge on courses above 140 credit hours; only 120 hours are required for graduation. Texas and Oregon are discussing the same thing. Montana is charging the steeper non-resident tuition to all students on courses above 170 credit hours.

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POLITICAL NOTES

White House Bends on Border Fees

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Wednesday backed off on a proposal to impose fees on border crossings from Canada and Mexico, making the plan a "local option."

Alice M. Rivlin, the White House budget director, said in a letter to Congress that Mr. Clinton wanted "to let individual states on the border, working with local communities, decide whether the fee should be imposed."

Mr. Clinton had proposed that individuals be charged \$1 to cross the border from Canada or Mexico, with a vehicle fee of \$3, in order to raise \$400 million a year to pay for improvements at crossing points.

The plan was opposed by members of Congress from states bordering Canada, who contended it would hurt commerce and tourism. It also threatened to be an irritant during Mr. Clinton's meeting with the Canadian prime minister, Jean Chrétien, which opens Thursday in Ottawa.

In her letter to lawmakers, Mrs. Rivlin said the president had decided, "with your concerns in mind, that a 'local option' would enhance the effectiveness of a border fee, targeting resources where they are most needed and most desired."

(Reuters)

Stick Up for Kids, Clinton Insists

WASHINGTON — Drawing new battle lines against Republicans, President Clinton pledged Wednesday to oppose Republican efforts to repeal school lunch and breakfast programs, saying "it would be a terrible mistake" to end them.

"It seems to me this is one of the things that we hired on to do, to stick up for the interests of children," Mr. Clinton said after a strategy session with House Democrats.

Mr. Clinton visited the Democrats on the 50th day of the Republicans' 100-day drive to vote on issues ranging from welfare reform and term limits to tax cuts and a balanced-budget amendment to the constitution.

Urging his party to stand united, the president singled out a Republican effort to end free meals in schools for poor children.

"An old conservative adage used to be, 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it,'" Mr. Clinton said. "Here's a program that isn't broke, that's done a world of good for millions and millions of children of all races and backgrounds all across our country and I think it would be a terrible mistake to put an end to it, to gut it, to undermine it."

Republicans want to repeal the school meals and a host of other programs for the poor, and replace them with block grants to the states. The states, in turn, could choose to spend the money as they wish.

(AP)

House Opposes Minority Incentive

WASHINGTON — In a vote that reflected the Republican majority's dislike of affirmative action programs, the House has overwhelmingly approved a bill that would abolish a tax break intended to help minority groups buy television and radio stations.

The bill, approved 381 to 44, would use the savings from ending the tax break to offset the loss of revenues from allowing self-employed people to deduct part of their health insurance costs from their taxes.

The vote came after the Republicans defeated a Democratic substitute that was intended to prevent abuses of the minority tax break without abolishing it entirely.

The Republican majority leader, Richard K. Armitage of Texas, attacked the idea of special preferences for minorities. "Minority broadcasters are driven by the same motives as other broadcasters — to make money by getting high ratings," he said. The tax policy, he added, "is offensive to the principle that the tax code should be color blind."

The bill has a strong chance of passing the Senate, where a Republican majority also opposes affirmative-action programs.

(NYT)

A Promotion for Economic Adviser

WASHINGTON — After weighing the decision for more than two months, President Clinton has elevated Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the chairwoman of the Council of Economic Advisers, to fill a vacant post as coordinator of the administration's economic policy.

In her new job as the head of the National Economic Council, Professor Tyson will succeed Robert E. Rubin, who held the job until he was named Treasury secretary in December. She will move to the head of the table in cabinet-level discussions on economic policy, with power tantamount to that of the national security adviser.

(NYT)



Senator Alfonse D'Amato kissing his fiancée, Claudia Cohen, as they announced their marriage plans.

Quote/Unquote

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, at a news conference announcing that he intended to marry Claudia Cohen, a Democrat who is an entertainment reporter on the television talk show, "Live With Regis and Kathie Lee": "I have not fallen in love with her to win her vote."

(NYT)

Away From Politics

• Citing precedent, the Supreme Court refused to rein in Alabama judges' power to impose death sentences even if the juries recommended life in prison as the proper punishment. The 8-to-1 decision upheld the death sentence of Louise Harris for participating in a 1988 plot to kill her husband. The court also struck down a law that prohibited most federal employees from getting paid for speeches and articles, saying the ban violated free speech rights.

• A federal judge in New York ordered Amtrak, the federally subsidized passenger train

line, to stop ejecting people from Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan simply because they are homeless. The advocates for the homeless who sued Amtrak said the judge's ruling, which called Penn Station a public place where loitering could not be prohibited, applied equally to any site, whether a train station or a shopping mall, that provided almost unlimited public access.

• The husband of a woman whose bullet-riddled body was spray-painted, chopped up and deposited in public places in Texas and New Mexico was charged with murder, the police said. The man, James Patrick Bradley, 47, of El Paso, Texas, was being held in the killing of Susy Hahn Bradley, 34.

(Reuters)

Detective Details Gaps in Evidence Simpson Case Investigators Missed Some Blood Spots

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — One of the lead detectives in the O. J. Simpson case testified Wednesday that vital blood evidence he had asked to have tested was either never analyzed or was not collected until weeks after the murders.

The detective, Tom Lange, told the jury in the double murder trial that blood spots on Nicole Brown Simpson's back were washed off by her assistants, although he had asked for them to be analyzed.

In addition, he said, the contents of Mrs. Simpson's stomach, which could have helped establish the time of her death, were destroyed instead of being preserved.

Mr. Lange made his statements in response to questions by the lead defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., as Mr. Simpson's lawyers pressed their theory that the investigation into the murders of Mrs. Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman was poorly handled.

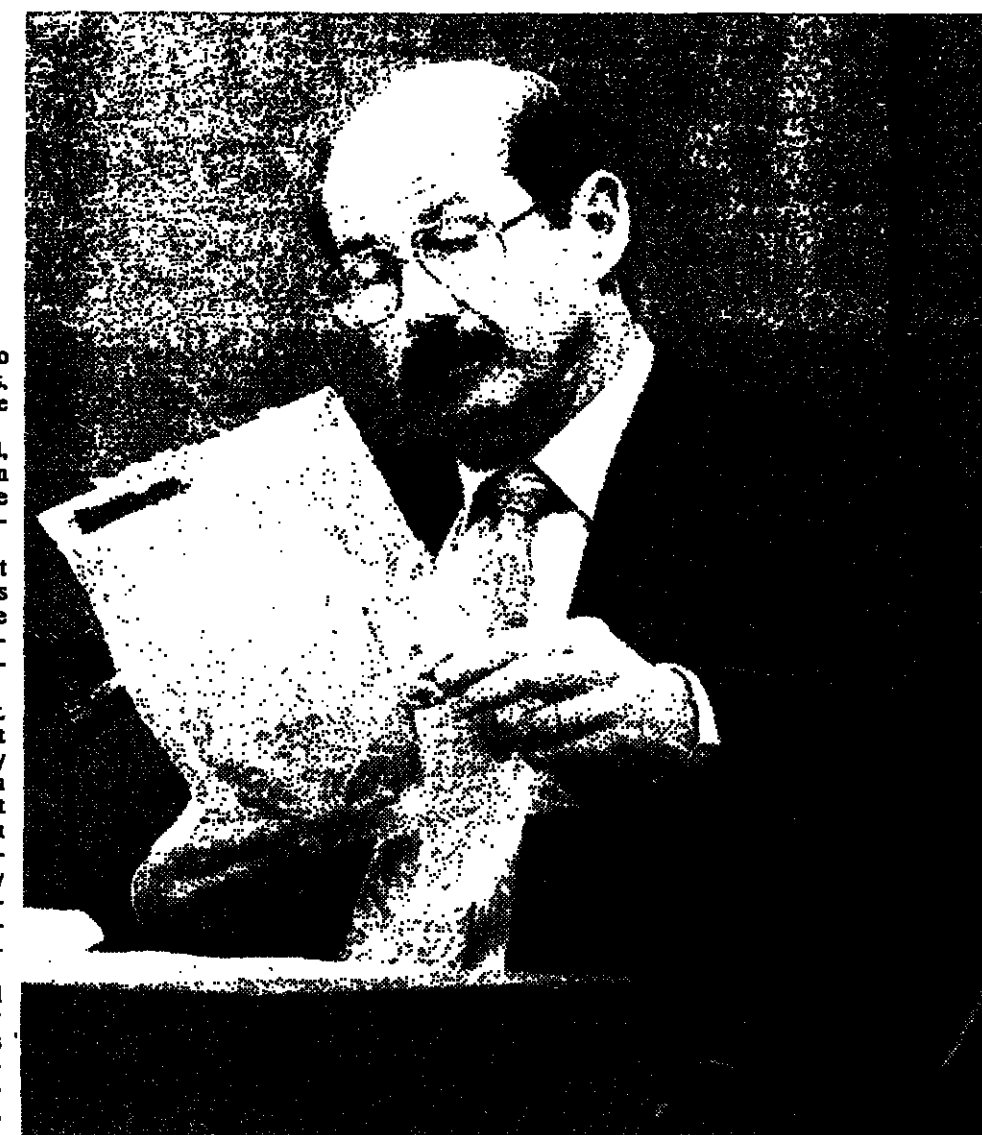
Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to stabbing his former wife and Mr. Goldman on the night of June 12 outside Mrs. Simpson's condominium.

Mr. Lange said that a Los Angeles Police Department investigator had to be called back to the crime scene three weeks later to collect a blood smear from a gate that he had been told to take the day after the crime. Prosecutors have said the blood on the gate matched Mr. Simpson's, as did blood drops leading from the bodies.

Mr. Lange said he declared the crime scene work completed at 3:45 P.M. on June 13, but that he would not have done so if he had known blood remained on the gate. He testified that he did not find that out until July 3.

Mr. Lange also acknowledged that the victims' hands were not separately covered with bags to protect evidence when the bodies were removed from the scene.

When Mr. Cochran asked if



Detective Tom Lange inspecting a plastic bag containing dark glasses allegedly belonging to Nicole Brown Simpson's mother, which were introduced as evidence in the trial.

Celebrity Trials: L.A. Tries to Spare Taxpayers

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Faced with severe budget restrictions along with the costly but fascinating O. J. Simpson trial, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has begun a mission to ensure that future high-profile court cases pay for themselves.

The board began casting about Tuesday for ways to shelter taxpayers from assuming some of the costs of such trials. Two suggestions were selling the rights to live video feeds or garbishing a share of the profits from the sale of videotapes.

Citing the costs associated with the Simpson murder trial, the board voted last week to ask the state of California to help pay for that case and for other high-

profile cases. The county is considering deep cuts in services and layoffs to close a huge budget deficit.

The Simpson case has cost the county nearly \$1.8 million, and Sheriff Sherman Block has advised the board that his department probably will spend nearly \$1.6 million more over the next five months for security in the trial.

Independence Movement Stalls in Quebec

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — This year is supposed to provide a climax to Canada's longest-running national drama: a popular referendum in Quebec that should settle, one way or the other, the fabled demands of its French-speaking people for independence.

This week, however, no one is so sure. Despite the election last fall of the separatist Parti Québécois to govern the province of 7 million people, and despite the provincial government's ambitions to promote separation from Canada in a referendum, the cause of a sovereign Quebec appears to be nudging at a ceiling of support.

Opinion polls consistently show that no more than 40 percent of Quebecers are prepared to vote for their separatist government's proposed referendum question, which, if endorsed, would trigger the dissolution of Canada and the division of its assets and liabilities.

Forty percent is the same level of support the Parti Québécois mustered in 1980, the only other time Quebecers voted on quasi-sovereign status in economic association with Canada.

"Manifestly, we have hit a roadblock with this question," Premier Jacques Parizeau of Quebec said last week after the latest Canadian Broadcasting Corp. poll appeared.

Mr. Parizeau, separatism's most unequivocal champion, has since backed off that gloomy prognosis. This week, he would say only that "we need a winning question, and a clear one." The referendum, he

said, will be held before the end of the year.

But the man of the hour this week is not Mr. Parizeau. It is Lucien Bouchard, Quebec's other prominent separatist, who leads a powerful secessionist bloc in Canada's House of Commons and has not always read from the same script as Mr. Parizeau.

Mr. Bouchard has just emerged from 10 weeks of convalescence after losing a leg to an attack of necrotizing fasciitis, the so-called flesh-eating bacterial disease. His first appearances on Canadian television this week confirmed that

the medical ordeal has endowed Quebec's most popular politician with the burnish of myth. Looking drawn but vigorous, Mr. Bouchard said the press of events in Quebec had moved him to get back to work quickly.

"We're living in decisive times in Quebec," he said. His words were read to imply that he was coming to the rescue of a movement in distress.

Tactically suggesting a delay in Mr. Parizeau's planned plebiscite, Mr. Bouchard warned that he would not want Quebecers to be subjected to the consequences of a "no" vote in the referendum because of the

Ex-Chief Of Interior Indicted in HUD Affair

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Former Interior Secretary James G. Watt was indicted Wednesday on charges of covering up his role as a housing consultant in the Reagan-era scandal at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Watt was charged with perjury, unlawful concealment and obstruction of justice.

Mr. Watt is accused of having lied to Congress and to a grand jury investigating the housing scandal in the Reagan administration. He is also charged with withholding for more than four years documents that contradicted his testimony.

"I did not lie to the Congress or to the grand jury nor in any way obstruct justice," Mr. Watt said in a statement. "The Office of Independent Counsel lawyers know I have not violated any criminal law."

The independent counsel in the case, Arlin Adams, announced that the investigation of Mr. Watt has made it possible for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to recover almost \$10 million in low-income housing money.

The money was awarded to a local housing authority in the Virgin Islands, a U.S. territory, in 1985 in connection with one of the projects that the indictment alleges was financed at Mr. Watt's request.

Mr. Adams' staff said it discovered, however, that the money was never used for low-income housing. This discovery will allow HUD to recapture the money.

The independent counsel said Mr. Watt's testimony and concealment interfered with his 5-year-old investigation and "added substantially to the investigation's length and its cost to the American taxpayers."

In June 1989, Mr. Watt testified before the House employment and housing subcommittee investigating the HUD scandal. He testified about his work as a consultant seeking HUD money after he left the Interior Department in 1983 under pressure for having made a racial comment.

The indictment alleges Mr. Watt was paid more than \$500,000 for lobbying Reagan administration appointees at HUD to get HUD financing from 1984 to 1986. In 1990, the indictment says, Mr. Watt testified before a federal grand jury and was required by subpoena to produce documents regarding his consultant activities.

The grand jury said Mr. Watt lied in both appearances about numerous issues. Among these, the indictment said, were the nature of his meetings with Housing Secretary Samuel R. Pierce.

Contrary to Mr. Watt's testimony, the indictment said, Mr. Pierce supported Mr. Watt's requests for HUD money, including for housing projects that Mr. Watt explicitly denied having discussed with Mr. Pierce.

On Tuesday, Mr. Barry discussed the city's financial crisis with the speaker of the House, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, D.C. Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, and the two House Republicans who would chair Wednesday's hearing. The mayor called the meeting "historic" and praised Mr. Gingrich and his Republican colleagues for trying to help rescue the city from financial ruin without being "antagonistic."

"I like this approach," Mr. Barry said.

Representative James T. Walsh of New York, a co-chairman of the hearing, said the district could run out of money in March and that Congress and the Clinton administration would be prepared to take action.

District of Columbia Is 'Insolvent,' General Accounting Office Declares

By Howard Schneider
and David A. Vise
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The District of Columbia is "insolvent" and has money to operate only because it has failed to pay hundreds of millions of dollars to its creditors, according to the congressional agency that has reviewed the city's financial records.

In blunt, harsh testimony delivered on Capitol Hill on Wednesday, John Hill, an official of the General Accounting Office, declared: "Today, the district is insolvent. It does not have the cash to pay all of its bills."

He told a joint hearing of the two House subcommittees that oversee the city that its spending

is "significantly above approved budgets" and it only has cash now because it is not paying its huge bills.

That financial news had a direct impact on city employees, as the D.C. Council moved to impose a major pay cut on the city's 25,000 unionized workers. The council voted unanimously Tuesday night to reduce union workers' pay by 5 percent a year unless Mayor Marion Barry can win \$30 million from the unions.

"We don't like doing this, but we have to," Council Chairman David A. Clarke said. Mr. Clarke said the vote demonstrated dissatisfaction with the pace at which the mayor has moved to cut spending and was designed to show Congress that local politicians have taken some action in response to the city's financial crisis.

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U.S. Safety Panel Urges Upgrading Of Jet Recorders

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board on Wednesday called for upgrading of the flight data recorders in airliners, especially on Boeing 737 planes.

"The traveling public deserves to have available to them the current technology," said a board member, James E. Hall. "The board makes recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration, which regulates airlines."

The recorders help investigators determine the cause of accidents and provide clues on preventing crashes. Some older planes, including many early 737s, record as few as five pieces of data, among them the altitude, airspeed, direction of flight and vertical movement of the plane, the board said.

But more modern planes have recorders that can track hundreds of pieces of mechanical information, and the board called for 737s to be upgraded to add movement of the control column, engine thrust, rudder pedal movements and positions of the many control surfaces on the plane.

Planes built in recent years can be upgraded rather easily, while the cost of updating older models could run from \$20,000 to \$70,000 per plane, the board estimated.

EUROPE

French Socialists Could Win, Centrist Says

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's Socialist Party could win the presidential elections for the third time in a row because of scandals dogging the conservatives, a former prime minister, Raymond Barre, said Wednesday.

Although the Socialists were badly defeated in legislative elections in 1993, they have managed to reorganize under a leader, Lionel Jospin, who "is full of integrity," Mr. Barre told the Anglo-American Press Association.

Mr. Barre declined to be drawn on his own plans to enter the campaign for the elections, the first round of which is scheduled for April 23.

Mr. Barre, a centrist, said a "very unpleasant" phone-tapping scandal had damaged the government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur because of an apparent attempt by Mr. Balladur and the interior minister, Charles Pasqua, to interfere with the judicial process.

The bungled wiretap was seen as an attempt to impede the investigation of an examining magistrate, Eric Halphen, into kickbacks on public housing and the possibility that these may have been used to finance Mr. Balladur's Rally for the Republic party.

Mr. Barre said he disagreed with Socialist policies to redistribute income but had to acknowledge that Mr. Jospin's personal and intellectual integrity "is his biggest asset."

Following the resignation of three ministers in corruption affairs and now the wiretap scandal, the government's record of probity has taken a battering. It became clear that Mr. Balladur and his right-hand man, Mr.

Pasqua, knew about and authorized the wiretap on Mr. Halphen's father-in-law, in what appeared to have been a sting operation that went wrong.

The operation boomeranged firstly because wiretapping is illegal unless linked to state security, terrorism and organized crime, and secondly because Mr. Halphen's investigation appeared to be leading in a compromising direction for the government.

Mr. Jospin, 57, a former economics professor and minister of education, appeared to have managed to unite the divided Socialist Party even before presenting his electoral program next month. Three separate polls published Wednesday put him even or slightly ahead of Mr. Balladur and the other main candidate on the right, the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, in the first round of voting on April 23.

But the polls said that Mr. Balladur still had the best chance of winning the second round on May 7. A second round is called when no candidate gets an outright majority in the first.

The right has become increasingly divided by the rivalry between Mr. Balladur, 65, and Mr. Chirac, 62. That division was exacerbated by the wiretap scandal, after Mr. Pasqua scathingly accused Mr. Chirac of exploiting it.

Mr. Chirac, also a member of the Rally for the Republic, played down the issue on Wednesday, saying it did not concern him. He also promised that he would support Mr. Balladur in the second round of the election if necessary.

Other senior politicians on the right called for calm and unity.

Bonn Would Help Bosnia

BONN — Germany has offered to contribute 1,000 troops for a NATO force to cover any pullout of UN forces from Bosnia-Herzegovina, the government spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said Wednesday. The offer would be subject to approval from the German Parliament, he said.

Should the mission go ahead, it would be Germany's first military operation in a European combat zone since World War II. The issue triggered fierce debate in Germany last December when Bonn first informed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that it would provide military help should the Atlantic alliance decide to cover any pullout of UN troops from Bosnia.

But the new announcement took Germany's offer one step further by including the use of ground troops. The December offer had included aircraft, sea vessels and medical units, but had ruled out sending troops because of the abuses committed by the Nazis in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Vogel said that, although German units were designated to take part and preparations had begun, a final decision had not been made on German participation. He said a decision would be made only in the event of a UN retreat and any actual NATO operation.

Animal Transport Pact

BRUSSELS — European Union farm ministers are close to reaching an agreement on limiting journey times for live farm animals, despite failing to agree to a pact in a two-day meeting that ended early Wednesday, EU officials said.

The spokesman for the European Commission, Gerry Kiely, said the ministers felt "that a conclusion can be found fairly soon using the compromise which is on the table." He said the ministers' differences had "narrowed quite substantially" by the end of the meeting.

They will try again for a deal, possibly next month, said the German farm minister, Jochen Borchert. The ministers failed to break an 18-month impasse between northern countries that export live animals and the south's importers over how long animals can be transported.

(Reuters)

Norway Reviews Ban

OSLO — Norway is reviewing its five-year ban on hunting baby seals and will maintain a quota of 301 minke whales for this year's whaling

season, the Fisheries Ministry announced Wednesday.

Norway stopped killing seal pups in 1989 in response to an international outcry, although state-subsidized hunts for adults were allowed to continue, partly to control population. Similar protests forced the country to stop commercial whaling for six years.

The ministry spokesman, Bernt Ellingsen, said Norway's sealing commission has recommended that weaned seal pups be hunted again this year.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:
PANAMA CITY: Ministerial meeting between EU and Central American countries of the San José group. The EU wants more communication with these countries.

BRUSSELS: Transportation Commissioner Neil Kinnock will meet with the head of Alitalia, the Italian national airline.

BRUSSELS: Rudolf Scharping, the head of Germany's Social Democratic Party, will visit the European Commission and meet President Jacques Santer.

BRUSSELS: The European Parliament will hold a seminar on the information highway before the G-7 meeting here on the weekend.

VILNIUS: Hans van den Broek, commissioner for relations with the former Soviet Union, is on an official visit to Lithuania, where he will meet members of the government.

LONDON: Mario Monti, commissioner for internal markets and financial services, will meet Michael Howard, British secretary of state for the Home Department, and Kenneth Clarke, chancellor of the Exchequer.

BRUSSELS: Jacques Delors, former president of the commission, will take part in a discussion at the Institutional Commission of the European Parliament, in preparation for the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference.

BRUSSELS: The commission's new director of the environment, Marius Enthoven, takes part in a debate on "The environment in Europe: New policies and company strategies," organized by the Brussels Club.



Prime Minister Balladur, left, and Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy on Wednesday.

Claes 'Vaguely' Recalls Bribery Talk

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The secretary-general of NATO, Willy Claes, was further embroiled in a Belgian bribery scandal Wednesday as he acknowledged that he "vaguely" remembered discussions of bribes offered by the Italian helicopter maker Agusta.

Mr. Claes had denied any knowledge of illegal payments by Agusta in a morning radio interview, but then reversed himself after Belgium's foreign minister disclosed that bribes were discussed at a 1989 meeting they had attended together.

Both Mr. Claes and Foreign Minister Frank Vandenbroucke said Agusta's offer to pay 50 million Belgian francs (\$1.6 million) to their Flemish Socialist Party was refused and never discussed again. But the latest disclosures were an embarrassment to Mr. Claes, who on Tuesday won the unanimous backing of the 16 NATO ambassadors after telling them he had "never been involved directly or indirectly" in the affair.

"Clearly, this is something everybody could do without," a NATO official said.

In a statement, Mr. Claes expressed his "absolute and unconditional readiness to cooperate and help in every way with the inquiry" into the affair.

Belgian radio reported that the judicial authorities want to question Mr. Claes, who does not have diplomatic immunity.

On Monday, authorities searched the office and home of Karel van Miert, a European Commissioner and chairman of the Socialist Party at the time of the alleged bribes.

The Agusta scandal broke out last week after Etienne Mange, a former Socialist Party treasurer, told investigators that Agusta paid 50 million francs to the party to secure a contract to sell 46 helicopters to the Belgian Air Force and informed Mr. Claes and Mr. Vandenbroucke.

Mr. Vandenbroucke told BRTN radio that "Agusta was ready to make a gift," but added that the offer was turned down.

After hearing those comments, Mr. Claes told BRTN: "I vaguely remember that Mange said, in passing, that the Italians were offering money. After that we never spoke about that again. Never again."

Wartime Role of L'Oréal Chief Is Probed

By Brett D. Fromson
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Justice Department is looking into the World War II activities of André Bettencourt, a political ally of President François Mitterrand of France and a businessman who controls the giant cosmetics company L'Oréal SA.

The department wants to determine whether Mr. Bettencourt should be denied entry into the United States because of recently discovered French documents showing that he wrote anti-Semitic propaganda during World War II for publications financed by the Nazis.

The investigation was made public in New York City on Tuesday by Serge Klarsfeld, a Frenchman who has uncovered numerous Nazi activities. Mr. Klarsfeld released a copy of a letter sent to him by the Justice Department. A spokesman for the department confirmed that an inquiry was under way.

Mr. Klarsfeld also released copies of Mr. Bettencourt's wartime writings, obtained from French archives, in which he wrote admiringly of National Socialism and disparagingly of Jews.

In addition, Mr. Klarsfeld made available documents from the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II forerunner of the CIA, which suggested that by August 1945 Mr. Bettencourt was assisting the French Resistance. Mr. Bettencourt obtained money from OSS officials in Switzerland to be used to finance the activities of Mr. Mitterrand, a Resistance leader.

L'Oréal issued a statement saying that "nothing that Mr. Bettencourt wrote more than 50 years ago has any relevance to L'Oréal."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Oxbridge Principals Quit Club Over Its Treatment of Women

The principals of nearly all the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge resigned en masse Wednesday from an elite club they say is offensive to women.

A total of 69 of 73 college heads said in a joint statement that they were dissociating themselves from the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club, in London, because of its policy of denying full membership to women. And the two universities issued a statement declaring their "distaste" at the policy.

Women graduates must settle for lady associate status — like the wives and daughters of male graduates. They pay a smaller fee, cannot vote on club affairs and are not allowed to use the members' bar, the marble staircase or the club's fine library.

Around Europe

Nearly forgotten amid the tension between Belgium's Flemish- and French-speaking communities is the small German-speaking population. While both of the other groups have their fervent advocates of separatism, the unity-minded German-speakers are now the "last Belgians," says Le Soir of Brussels. They were, in fact, the last to join the Belgian kingdom. Under Austrian and then Prussian rule, these nine German-speaking communes — Belgium's "Alsace" — as some

say — came under Belgian rule only in 1919, with the Treaty of Versailles.

Because of their language, they were annexed by the Third Reich on May 18, 1940. Men were forced into the Wehrmacht; many were sent to the Russian front. There is still some lingering resentment from their non-German-speaking neighbors in Belgium.

Yet, the German-speaking community, which enjoys a fair degree of autonomy, notably in matters of culture and education, includes some of Belgium's strongest monarchists. The community — most of its 68,000 members are bilingual — has even selected the royal feast day (Nov. 15) as its own day of celebration.

And when anyone raises the question of loyalty, one hears the same response throughout the nine communes: "We are Belgian, not German."

The French want a woman to be their next prime minister, a poll shows. If Prime Minister Edouard Balladur or Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris is elected president, the French favor Simone Veil, minister of health and social affairs. If the Socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin, prevails, the largest percentage of those polled favors Martine Aubry, former labor minister. France's first woman prime minister was Edith Cresson, who served in 1991 and 1992.

"Lean management," a hot phrase among German executives (who usually say it in English), apparently hasn't gone far enough. Seventy-one percent of German managers admit to having paunches they would like to be rid of. Sixty-two percent blame too many business lunches; 23 percent say they sit around too much.

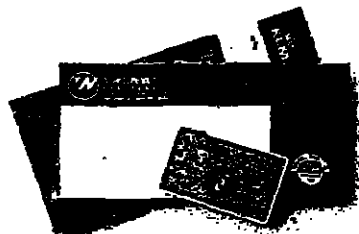
Brian Knowlton



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INTERNATIONAL

Robert Bolt, 70, British Writer Who Won Two Oscars, Is Dead

LONDON — Robert Bolt, 70, a British playwright who was a master of historical epics and who won Hollywood Oscars for "Dr. Zhivago" and "A Man For All Seasons" died Monday, his agent said Wednesday.

He died watching television with his wife, the actress Sarah Miles, whom he had married, divorced and remarried.

Mr. Bolt, a workaholic who 16 years ago suffered a stroke that left him partly crippled, was adapting Jung Chang's best-selling autobiography, "Wild Swans" when he died. Mr. Bolt had just completed a film about the young Richard Nixon for American television.

In the 1960s, he and the director David Lean took Hollywood by storm with a string of hits, including "Lawrence of Arabia" and "Ryan's Daughter."

Felled in 1978 by a stroke while working with Mr. Lean on "Bounty," a version of the story of an 18th-century mutiny, Mr. Bolt recovered to resume the project and also completed the screenplay of the highly acclaimed film "The Mission" in 1986.

Calder Willingham, 72, A Novelist and Screenwriter

NEW YORK (NYT) — Calder Willingham, 72, a novelist and screenwriter whose first book, "End as a Man," made him a literary star at 24, died of lung cancer Sunday in Laconia, New Hampshire.

Mr. Willingham was a member of the widely heralded generation of young, salty writers of naturalistic fiction, including Norman Mailer and James Jones, who came to the fore in the postwar era.

Although he published 10 novels between 1947 and 1975,

he was probably better known for his work on screenplays, including "The Graduate" (1967), "Little Big Man" (1970) and "Rambling Rose" (1991), which he adapted from his 1972 novel of that name.

Yan Chernyak, 85, Was Spy For Soviets in Nazi Germany

MOSCOW (AP) — Yan Chernyak, 85, a former Soviet intelligence agent who ran an elaborate spy network in Nazi Germany for 15 years and helped Moscow develop its nuclear weapons program, died Sunday, a week after he was decorated as a war hero in his hospital bed.

As a military intelligence agent in Germany from 1930 until the end of World War II, he created a huge network. Information he obtained was used to devise the first Soviet radar, Russian officials said.

William A. Moffett, 62, Dead Sea Scrolls Librarian

NEW YORK (NYT) — William A. Moffett, 62, a historian and librarian who was instrumental in breaking the 40-year monopoly on scholarly access to the Dead Sea Scrolls, died of bladder cancer Monday night at his home in Pasadena, California.

As head of the Huntington Library in San Marino, one of the world's largest independent research libraries, Mr. Moffett in 1991 announced that the library's photographic archive of the Dead Sea Scrolls would be available to all qualified scholars, not just those approved by the international team of editors that had so long limited access to a chosen few.

Haymo Tauscher, 87, former director of the Vienna Boys' Choir and a guest conductor for the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the London Philharmonic, died of cancer in Monterey, California.

Robert B.M. Barton, 91, the president of Parker Brothers, who first rejected and then acquired the rights to Monopoly, died Feb. 14 in Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Kim Sang Hyup, 75, former South Korean prime minister and National Red Cross chairman, died of a heart attack Tuesday in Seoul.



Ambassador Pamela Harriman of the United States leaving the office of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur in Paris on Wednesday after discussing the spying accusations.

FRANCE: Paris Accuses 5 Americans of Spying and Asks Them to Leave

Continued from Page 1

ment that targeted 21 U.S. aerospace companies for industrial espionage.

The French struck back this time, according to official accounts cited by Le Monde, because the Americans broke the rules of the game—offering bribes, in 500-franc (\$100) bills, to at least three unnamed high officials since 1992.

Among the pieces of evidence gathered by the counterespionage service, were photographs of clandestine rendezvous between the CIA agents and their French contacts, hotel registration papers and credit card imprints proving the use of false identities by American agents and the serial numbers of 500-franc notes paid to one of the officials.

The newspaper's report detailed three approaches made by the Americans.

The first, by a woman "acting for the CIA in Paris," was to an unnamed conservative member of Parliament who is close to Mr. Balladur's government.

He informed counterespionage officials of the approach and was told to go along to try to trap the Americans, the report said.

He was approached seven times, "by a known CIA officer coming from Brussels

and operating under false identity," according to the report, and was offered a number of bribes to disclose the French negotiating position on the 1992 and 1993 trade talks.

France compromised on U.S. demands to lower agricultural subsidies worldwide only at the last minute at the end of 1993, and the United States agreed to drop its insistence that Europeans stop trying to keep American movies and television programs from flooding their markets by insisting on quotas and subsidies for European-produced entertainment.

The second approach, Le Monde said, was to an unnamed high official in the Ministry of Communications in charge of audiovisual policy.

He, too, was offered bribes, the report said, for information about French strategy on audiovisual policy and on telecommunications. He, too, pretended to cooperate until only very recently, the report said.

The third person allegedly recruited by the CIA, the report said, was a technician — also not named — for the international network of France Telecom, the country's telecommunications network.

ESPIONAGE: Diversionary Ploy?

Continued from Page 1

mation through official channels. The official said he was offering background information in the hope that it would result in a debate in the government about whether the CIA was "undermining the integrity of the State Department" in France and elsewhere in Europe by collecting political intelligence covertly.

The CIA often seeks covertly to "verify and confirm" information that U.S. diplomats are obtaining through normal channels, this official said. "It's a game that all countries play," he said.

The "game" has been played for decades. According to the 1987 book "Spycatcher," by Peter Wright, a former official in Britain's MI5 intelligence service, U.S. agents placed listening devices inside the French Embassy in Washington during the Cold War.

A 1991 book, "Cold Warrior," by a British journalist, Tom Mangold, asserts that U.S. agents stole codes and other materials from the French Embassy in Washington in 1963 because they feared Soviet penetration at high levels of the French secret services.

Later that year, Philippe Thyraud de Vosjoli, the French intelligence chief in Washington, rejected orders from Paris to steal secret U.S. military and scientific documents and went into hiding, inaugurating a long and bitter break in relations between the two countries' intelligence services.

In 1989, a French woman, Maria Lamant, who had worked in the travel office of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, resigned after being accused by U.S. officials of spying. According to the woman's daughter, who had also worked at the embassy and subsequently sought asylum in the United States, Mrs. Lamant had access to the hotel suites of visiting U.S. officials and members of Congress and regularly went through their papers and passed information to the French secret services.

The U.S. official interviewed Wednesday said Mrs. Lamant represented a serious security breach by alerting the French intelligence services to the hotel locations of U.S. officials and private business executives so that papers could be copied during break-ins. Mrs. Lamant denied that she was a spy.

According to reports published in 1990 in France and the United States, U.S. officials found evidence late in 1989 that France had recruited spies inside two big computer companies, IBM and Texas Instruments.

In 1993, the United States obtained a copy of a sensitive French intelligence document, the U.S. official said. The document, later revealed in press reports, listed targeted technologies and companies in a French industrial espionage effort focusing on the United States, Germany, Switzerland and Britain, the official said.

In 1991, Pierre Marion, former chief of the French equivalent of the CIA, acknowledged in a U.S. television interview that his agency had set up a team a decade earlier to steal industrial secrets from U.S. companies.

To combat industrial espionage, the FBI devised a system in the late 1970s to inform U.S. companies of the risks. By the early 1990s, the bureau had named France as a potential problem area.

Russians Seal Off Grozny Amid Reports of Shelling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GOITY, Russia — Russian forces have sealed off the Chechen capital, Grozny, and begun shelling outlying towns and villages, witnesses said Wednesday.

A spokesman in Mordok, the Russian military headquarters, told the Itar-Tass news agency Tuesday that troops had cut off the last roads into Grozny used by rebel snipers.

Ruslan Masayev, a 28-year-old Chechen fighter in Goity, about 13 kilometers (8 miles) south of the capital, said Wednesday, "The Russians cut the Rostov-Baku highway into Grozny with tanks yesterday afternoon and then moved west, occupying Alkhanyurt."

"We counted 32 tanks and armored vehicles on the main road yesterday," he added. "They shelled our village last night and we returned fire, destroying two Russian tanks and one armored vehicle."

A photographer for Reuters reported heavy Russian shelling

of the town of Argun, 19 kilometers (12 miles) east of Grozny on Wednesday. He said Russian helicopter gunships were also active in the area but that Chechen fighters had so far kept Russian troops from entering the town.

The Russians took control of Grozny from Chechen defenders in early February, after nearly two months of fighting that began Dec. 11. The city center was destroyed by weeks of bombardment.

A cease-fire expired Sunday, and the battle for Grozny and its suburbs resumed Tuesday. Having routed out most Chechen fighters in Grozny and isolated the city, the Russian troops have improved their position in Chechnya enormously.

In the village of Kurchaloi, 40 kilometers (25 miles) southeast of Grozny, the Chechen leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, criticized the international community as not working to end the fighting, the Interfax news agency reported Wednesday.

(AP, Reuters)

Winter sports in Portugal.

Come the end of the year, Portuguese thermometers plummet. But only to a more than pleasant 15 Celsius. For a country with so little snow, we have a lot to offer in the way of winter pursuits. In just a short-sleeved shirt, you can enjoy golf, tennis and horse riding. Swimming and surfing are also popular during the sun-drenched winter afternoons. If truth be known, winter doesn't last very long. Just when we start to get used to it the summer is here again. That's when the skiing begins in earnest. Water skiing that is. Vale do Lobo, Algarve

The thrill of discovery. Portugal

IRELAND: Leaders Issue Proposals on Reviving Democracy in North

Continued from Page 1

weapons that still threaten Northern Ireland.

Of the numerous "peace plans" put forward over the past decades, this one was the most detailed and most ambitious. It is also the first in recent years to be presented in an atmosphere of relative tranquility, which officials hope will invest it with a greater chance for success than its predecessors.

Initial reaction from Protestants was not encouraging. Demonstrators burned copies of the document for the benefit of television cameras. Their political leaders described it as an "eviction notice" from the United Kingdom, a "blueprint for a United Ireland," in the words of Ken Maginnis, an Ulster Unionist member of Parliament. The Protestants took little comfort from Mr. Bruton's promises of constitutional change, especially in the absence of any specific wording.

But they did not say they would withdraw from the peace process, as they have in the past when confronted with similar schemes.

Mr. Major, whose statement was televised in Northern Ireland and distributed widely along with the proposals themselves, begged the people of Northern Ireland to give the plan a chance.

"I know that many people will be worried, perhaps some even pessimistic, about the future," he said. "But as we look at the hurdles ahead, let us also consider where we have come from. The dialogue of the deaf has ended."

"More gains can lie ahead," he added, "if we have the courage to conduct ourselves with patience, with foresight and with consideration."

Catholic nationalist leaders, such as Gerry Adams, head of the Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, were pleased, calling the proposals a useful basis for further negotiations. "I do believe the climate is favorable for talks," Mr. Adams said.

The proposals are the result of 18 months of talks between Ireland and Britain aimed at finding a formula to end 25 years of violence—interrupted only by the past six months of peace since paramilitaries on both sides declared a cease-fire. The two sides are divided by radically different aspirations and generations of accumulated grievances.

Catholic nationalists, who consider themselves victims of gross discrimination in housing, employment and policing, favor unification with the Irish Republic.

Protestant unionists, who wish to remain part of the United Kingdom and preserve their traditions from Irish Catholicism, feel equally victimized by years of IRA terrorism.

Mr. Major and Mr. Bruton conceded that the ultimate goals of many of the leaders of both communities are irreconcilable. Their proposals, they said, must rest on both sides settling for a middle ground that offers each, if nothing else, greater stability and security.

"There is a fundamental absence of consensus," their joint statement said. "There

are deep divisions between the members of the two main traditions living there over their respective senses of identity and allegiance."

But, it added, "the two governments also recognize that the large majority of people, in both parts of Ireland, are at one in their commitment to the democratic process and in their desire to resolve political differences by peaceful means."

Northern Ireland has been ruled directly from London since the early 1970s, when a "home rule" assembly was suspended by Britain amid sectarian rioting and killing.

Although no other part of the United Kingdom has its own legislature, London has long sought to restore some form of democratic body in Northern Ireland, which it regards as an "exceptional" situation.

Mr. Major's proposed assembly, outlined in a separate document, would have limited powers. Tax and security law would still be made in London. But, as envisioned, the assembly would reintroduce democratic dialogue to Northern Ireland.

It would feature protections of minority rights. "Contentious legislation," for example, would need the approval of 65 percent to 75 percent of the members, he suggested. Protestants make up roughly 60 percent of the population.

The assembly would be led by a panel of three "senior" elected members, who would form a kind of joint presidency.

The cross-border body described in the joint framework document, was also a concession to Catholic nationalists.

Aid Reaches Stricken Bosnia Enclave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A United Nations convoy carrying 99 tons of food aid reached the beleaguered people of the Bihac enclave Wednesday.

But aid officials, who last week warned of the risk of starvation, said it was not nearly enough to meet the needs of the estimated 200,000 residents of the area.

The 10-truck convoy, operated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, crossed into the government-held section of the Bihac pocket in northwest Bosnia on Wednesday morning after finally getting clearance from renegade Muslims who control access to the area.

The rebel Muslims have joined forces with Serbs in Bosnia and neighboring Croatia to battle the Bosnian Army for control of the enclave.

"Supplies are running very, very low," said Mike Davies, the man in charge of the convoy. "We had a convoy in there three days ago and people were

seen to be starving, including obviously children."

A convoy from the International Committee of the Red Cross loaded with food and medicine set out from the Croatian capital of Zagreb for Bihac. The Serbian and rebel forces had promised to let it through, a Red Cross spokeswoman in Zagreb said.

The rebels and the Serbs from the breakaway Krajina region in Croatia have consistently blocked deliveries of food aid and the United Nations has accused them of using food as a weapon of war. (AP, Reuters)

NETWORK: An Epidemic of Computer Break-Ins

Continued from Page 1

automated software tools created by clever programmers that can enable even casual computer users to hack computer systems as if they were experts.

"Off-the-shelf software can be downloaded by idiots and criminals to endow them with hacker-like powers," said Robert D. Steele, a former CIA officer who now works as a com-

puter security consultant in Oakton, Virginia. "The result is a proliferation of hacker techniques to a much larger population that does not have the hacker ethic, and that's scary."

Mr. Steele, who last year was routed from his hotel bed in Chicago by FBI agents who had somehow come to conclude that he was Kevin Mitnick, said that computing's "hacker ethic"

originally condoned people exploiting flaws in computer systems for the sheer intellectual challenge — not for malicious purposes.

"Hackers are a national treasure," Mr. Steele said. "They are rendering a national service by revealing — with their every action — that security is not a part of the information architecture and not a part of its fundamental design."

ALGERIA: 95 Inmates Killed

Continued from Page 1

without charges. He has gone on two hunger strikes, demanding to be put on trial, a request rejected by the government.

On Wednesday night, there were unconfirmed reports by both the Islamic and secular opposition forces that Mr. Hachani and at least two leaders of the Armed Islamic Group held in Serkadji may be among the dead. Other reports said Mr. Hachani had been taken out of the prison Tuesday night.

The Armed Islamic Group is by far the most violent militant force fighting the army. Last year, it initiated a bloody campaign to kill foreigners and organized the hijacking of an Air France plane in December.

It was also behind the Jan. 30 bombing of police headquarters in downtown Algiers, which killed 42 and wounded 280.

The large number of dead reported at the jail struck moderate Algerian opponents of the fundamentalists as an excessive act of revenge, aimed not only at putting down the mutiny but at getting rid of key opponents.

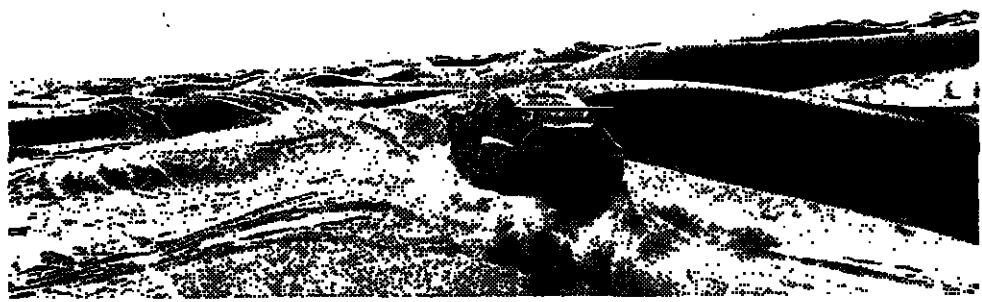
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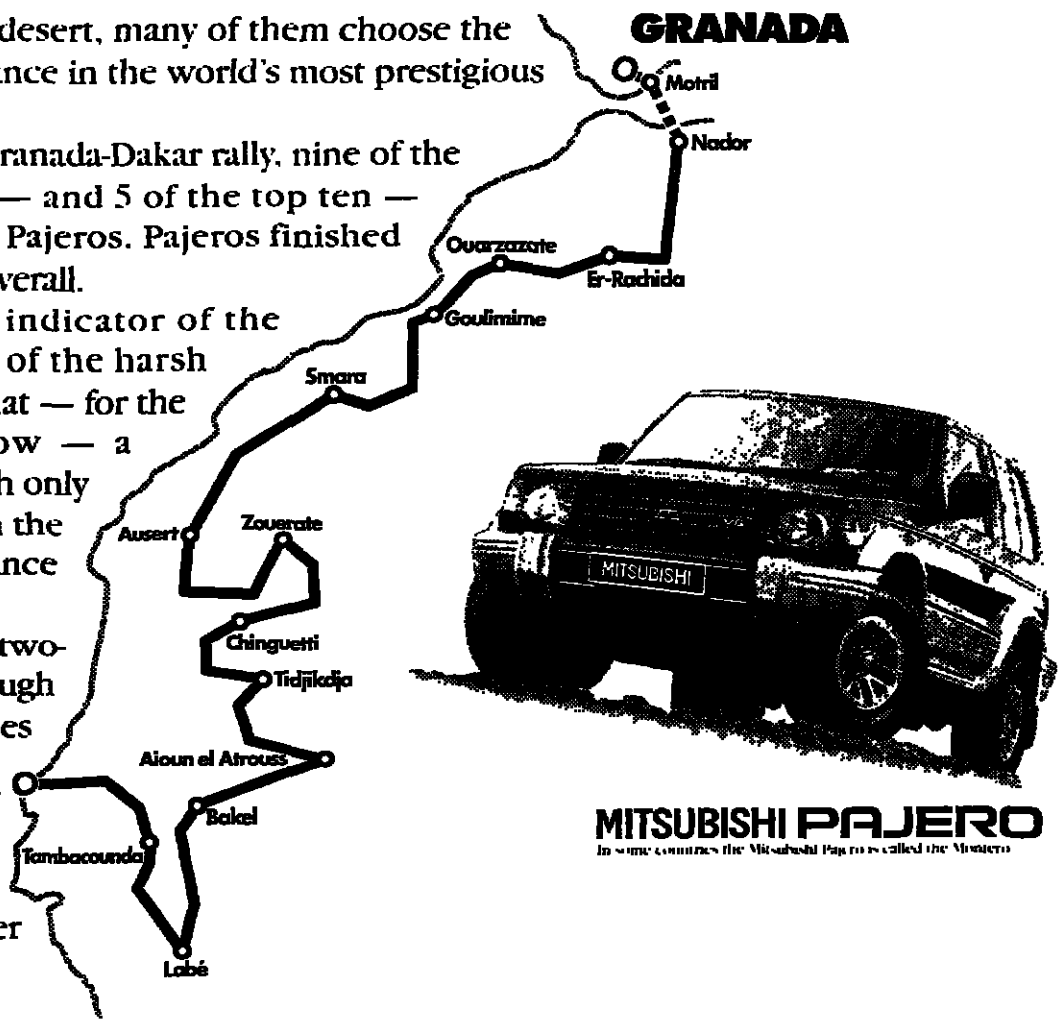
But the best indicator of the Pajero's mastery of the harsh desert terrain is that — for the 3rd year in a row — a

Pajero won the T2 class. The T2 class is for regular production cars with only slight modifications for racing. They're very similar to cars you see on the highway. So T2 class rally results are a good way to judge the performance and durability of cars you might actually drive.

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But if you should run into any sandstorms, you're in the right car.



MITSUBISHI PAJERO
In some countries the Mitsubishi Pajero is called the Montero.



CREATING TOGETHER

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

How to Trim the Budget

The Clinton administration says the Republicans have yet to spell out how they would achieve the balanced budget they claim as a goal. The Republicans say it is the president who has abandoned the cause of further deficit reduction this year. Both sides are right, unfortunately. Each side wants the other to take the heat. What should both be doing instead, if there ever is to be an instead? Here are a few ideas.

(1) Renounce for now talk of tax cuts. They would only add to the deficit and reduce the savings rate. For a government running a deficit of a fifth of a trillion dollars a year, they are exactly the wrong prescription — killer treatment, not cure.

(2) At least put Social Security back on the table. The benefits are a fourth of all spending for other than interest. It is not fair and bends the rest of the government out of shape to try to reduce the deficit while exempting the elderly and other Social Security beneficiaries from paying a share. Raise benefits a percentage point or so less than the full inflation rate for each of the next several years. That is particularly appropriate if, as believed, the consumer price index currently overstates inflation. It saves a bunch of money in the short run. Then full indexation should be resumed so that current retirees don't fall too far behind, but Congress should hasten the gradual increase in the retirement age already scheduled for the next century. That way the current generation of workers would also bear a part of the burden; they could still qualify for benefits as early as age 62, but the benefits would be lower than under current law.

(3) Civil service and military retirement benefits should likewise be raised by less than the full inflation rate for the next several years, and perhaps at intervals thereafter.

(4) Impose a health care entitlement cap on Medicare and Medicaid, now a fifth of the budget for other than interest and the fastest rising major component. The cap should be tight enough to shave a percentage point or two off the projected growth rate. That would still leave ample room for caseload growth plus inflation plus something extra for health care — just not so much extra. It, too, would save a bundle. The administration proposed such a cap on all health care costs last year. Imposing it just on the federal share of costs would add to the pressure on the rest of the health care system, both providers of care and such other payers as the states and the elderly themselves. Maybe the pressure would help to force the reasonable reform that eluded both White House proposers and congressional disposers last year.

(5) The cost of college student aid, now more than \$10 billion a year, could be cut by as much as a third by shifting to a system of direct government loans with no interest subsidies but flexible repayment terms that would help limit defaults.

(6) Revoke the assorted good proposals that the president made in 1993 but then mostly abandoned in the face of congressional opposition (from his own party as well as Republicans) to cut several billion dollars a year out of farm subsidies. Senator Richard Lugar, a Republican from Indiana who is running for president, has shown exemplary courage in espousing real, money-saving, farm-program reform.

If you did all this atop the savings already in the president's budget (about half of which he needs to offset for his tax cut), you still wouldn't balance the budget. But you would have taken an enormous and lasting structural step in that good direction.

We have left defense spending off the list because we think the defense budget has been cut enough in recent years. We have left off welfare spending, too (for other than Medicaid and housing). The welfare system badly needs to be reformed, and there may be some savings to be had in the transformation. But not that much if the thing is constructively done, and welfare broadly defined should not be the battering ram that some would like to make it in deficit reduction.

It is possible without defense and welfare to bring the deficit well within the manageable zone, and to create a leaner and more rational government in the process. The powers that be could do it pretty easily if they chose. It is what they ought to do as leaders. They might even earn back some of the public respect that they keep lamenting they have lost.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Too Hard on Investors

The House Commerce Committee has approved a bill to discourage frivolous suits by shareholders against corporate executives. It would fix a problem that is real. It would also close the courthouse door to small investors who have bought stock based on fraudulent information. The legislation, an amended version of a bill included in the Republicans' Contract With America, goes too far, threatening legal rights of ordinary citizens.

The bill's sponsors complain that some lawyers maintain a stable of "professional plaintiffs" who own small amounts of stock in many companies. The minute the stock in a company takes a nosedive, the lawyers file suit — claiming that the price drop indicates that the company had misled investors with fraudulent statements. Shareholders have sued executives, for example, for innocuous predictions during company celebrations that the company's profits would rise. When they did not, and share prices sagged, the lawyers pounced.

Even baseless suits can enrich plaintiffs when companies decide to settle rather than fight to the costly end, raising the cost of doing business. The fear of litigation has persuaded some executives to release as little information as possible — a decision that robs investors of data they need.

But Congress need not overreact; typically, fewer than 300 class action suits are filed by shareholders each year. American financial markets are the most competitive in the world — in part because private investors are free to punish managers who

peddle false information. If new rules undermine investor confidence, they could steer investments in less useful directions.

The Republican bill goes overboard protecting corporate executives and their lawyers and accountants. The worst element is a "loser pays" provision under which investors who sue companies for fraud and loss could be forced by judges — if no substantial justification for the suit was found — to reimburse defendants for their legal fees. Many plaintiffs will decide to swallow their losses in silence rather than risk bankruptcy pursuing a heartfelt but uncertain claim.

The bill would also make fraud harder to prove. Plaintiffs would have to show that executives issued statements that they must have known would mislead investors. But by limiting liability to those who can be proved to have consciously misled, the bill would invite accountants, for example, to look the other way when companies issue reports. Other provisions pose unnecessarily high hurdles for plaintiffs.

The bill started out worse for plaintiffs. To their credit, the Republicans paid heed to Arthur Levitt, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and amended the bill to lower the threat. Yet the committee did not go far enough. It is up to the Senate to rewrite rules that protect corporate executives from baseless litigation without stripping private investors of their rights.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Other Superpower Turns Out to Be Credit Raters

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — In the 1960s the most important visitor to a developing country could have been from the head of AID, the U.S. agency that doled out foreign aid. In the 1970s and '80s the most important visitor to a developing country could have been from the IMF, to help restructure its economy. In the 1990s the most important visitor to a developing country can have been from Moody's Investors Service Inc.

Because we now live in an age when governments are basically broke, the only way for most countries to raise cash for development is either to enforce savings at home or attract investors from the world's major bond markets.

Moody's is the credit rating agency that signals to the electronic herd of global investors where to plunk down their money, by telling them which countries' bonds are blue-chip and which are junk.

That makes Moody's one powerful agency. In fact, you could almost say that we live again in a two-superpower world. There is the United States and there is Moody's. The United States can destroy a country by leveling it with bombs; Moody's can destroy a country by downgrading its bonds.

Moody's rates the investment quality of countries today just as it rates companies. Those that get their economic house in order will be rated AAA and be able to sell bonds at low interest. Those that don't will be rated C and have to pay pawnbroker interest rates.

If you doubt Moody's influence, ask Mexico and Canada. Bill Clinton visits Ottawa this Thursday, but all that the Canadian papers are talking about is the visit they just had from the other superpower — the man from Moody's.

The Canadian government was putting the finishing touches on a major budget overhaul designed to slow the decline of the Canadian dollar, which has lately been dubbed the "northern peso" and is down to 70 U.S. cents. But before Prime Minister Jean Chrétien could even unveil his planned spending cuts and tax increases, Moody's launched a preemptive strike. It declared the proposed cutbacks in the Canadian budget insufficient and put Canada's debt rating under review for possible downgrade. This triggered a big sell-off of Canadian dollars and bonds.

The Reform Party leader, Preston Manning, told Parliament: "When one of the world's largest bond-rating agencies won't wait two weeks to get the minister's budget, they are telling him that his targets are not only unbelievable, they are unacceptable to the markets."

They are also telling him who's boss. Indeed, Moody's message to both Canada and Mexico is that either you vote the economic pain on yourself — in the form of deep cuts in government spending and higher domestic interest rates to suppress inflation — or the bond market will force you to do it by withholding capital.

The Canadians could not do it on their own because they feared that a tough budget would encourage Quebec separatists by disillusioning people about the federal government. Mexico's corrupt government could not reform itself because it was too busy buying votes. So in both cases the bond market is forcing the pain.

The United States on Tuesday announced its \$20 billion rescue package for Mexico. But the terms of that deal — both the design of the U.S. loans and the level of Mexican reforms — were largely dictated by what the two governments

thought the bond market would require to resume private lending to Mexico.

A senior Clinton finance official remarked that it is almost spooky dealing with market powers. At least with the Russians there was a hot line with someone's voice at the other end. But with the bond market, the official said: "You can't argue with it, you can't bargain with it, sometimes you can't even find it. It is an impersonal arbiter, and governments just have to get used to it."

Francis Fukuyama wrote a couple of years ago that democracy and capitalism constituted "the end of history" — the highest level of human political and economic organization. But I have been thinking that maybe the bond market is the end of history. Moody's and the bond market are now imposing on democracies economic and political decisions that the democracies, left to their own devices, simply cannot make.

I understand the graffiti that reportedly appeared on a wall in Poland last year saying "We wanted democracy but we ended up with capitalism." I would refine that: "We wanted a parliament but we ended up with the bond market."

The New York Times

If the Serbs Don't Sign the Plan, Lift the Arms Embargo on Bosnia

By Haris Silajdzic

The writer is prime minister of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

SARAJEVO — The Contact Group should give the Serbs three months to sign its peace plan for Bosnia. If they fail to sign, the arms embargo against the Bosnian government should be lifted.

For three years our government has participated in every negotiating forum and signed every international "peace" plan. Last July we accepted the plan of the Contact Group (Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the United States) after the group assured us that, if the Serbs refused this "take it or leave it" offer, international sanctions against Serbia would be tightened and which are junk.

Like other appeasement throughout history, the West's capitulations to nationalist aggression will not only prolong the war but will lead Belgrade to up the ante. Centuries of history and culture will be eradicated as vast swaths of Bosnia and Croatia are purged of all non-Serbs. The borders of the regime's "Greater Serbia" could soon abut Slovenia and Greece.

We have watched as the Western powers proposed a 10-way, then a three-way and now a less obvious but equally onerous division of our country. We have watched as Serbian attacks on our cities somehow rendered NATO, the world's most successful and powerful collective security institution, helpless.

We have watched as United Nations commanders redefined their mandates in our country as "mediating between the parties" and "peacekeeping" where there is no peace, rather than protecting our remaining population and facilitating humanitarian aid.

We have listened as Western leaders have made various commitments, only to see their resolve evaporate amid efforts to maintain a meaningless "allied unity" of inaction.

All the while, the war continues through a third winter. Promises to the contrary, Slobodan Milosevic continues to rearm and resupply his Bosnian Serb proxies.

Seventy percent of our country is occupied. More than 200,000

civilians have been killed, including 17,000 children. More than 400,000 people have been wounded. More than 2 million have been expelled from their homes. All this, and our prewar population was only 4.3 million.

The Contact Group now faces two choices. First, it could continue on its current course, which is prolonging and widening the war. In Blinn, Croatian Serb forces and Serbian troops have joined the fighting and presented the clearest evidence of cross-border aggression against Bosnia since Serbia's initial assaults in 1992. This course will leave Bosnia and Croatia indefinitely divided, the Balkan-wide conflict unresolved, Serbia's non-Serb population exposed to increasing terror, and Serbian aggression — the greatest source of instability and unrest throughout the region — unchecked.

Alternatively, the group could, at long last, give the Serbs a genuine ultimatum: Accept the plan, or the arms embargo will be lifted. The deadline should be no later than May 1, however, because the Serbs will launch new offensives during the spring.

The plan, which calls for an internal administrative reorganization of Bosnia and which has been approved by our Parliament, should also be officially adopted — and made irreversible — by the UN Security Council. This would encourage moderate Serbs to accept it.

In addition, Serbia should recognize Bosnia within its current borders. This would demonstrate Belgrade's sincerity in accepting the plan and be an important step forward in the peace process.

To show our good faith and commitment to peace, we would support such measures. But after years of failed negotiations and unhonored commitments, the Contact Group must be firm and end the embargo if the Serbs again fail to cooperate.

Defenders of the embargo claim that ending it would somehow "Americanize" the war. Actually, ending the embargo would "Bosnianize" the war by enabling us to defend ourselves.

For the past three years the war has been "Serbianized." While the aggressors have received constant supplies of heavy weapons and equipment, we have been deprived of our inherent right of self-defense. Our army already has ample manpower, which would be effective if we had proper arms instead of one rifle for every three soldiers.

We are asking only for the right to receive weapons, not ground troops. Those who warn of the dangers of "Americanizing" the conflict by introducing U.S. troops are therefore answering a question that no one is asking.

Defenders of the embargo also claim that ending it would lead to a collapse of the UN mission in Bosnia. Yet a majority of humanitarian organizations has already pledged to remain even if the UN troops leave. In addition, many countries have pledged to send troops to replace departing European units.

Ultimately, of course, if Britain and France want to go, this is a decision for them, not us, to make, just as whether we arm ourselves and defend our country is, by right, our decision.

Defenders of the embargo also say that lifting it would provoke preemptive attacks by the Serbs. What is stopping them now? Certainly not the credible threat of NATO air strikes. It is our army and the will of our people that have prevented our country from being totally overrun.

These, along with profound hope and our firm commitment to a pluralistic and democratic society rather than a fascist one, sustain us in our pursuit of a just settlement and sustainable peace.

We hope to receive the support of the Contact Group in giving peace a chance through a genuine ultimatum for the Serbs and, if they do not see reason, an end to the arms embargo. Until now, the group's policies have suffered from a fundamental flaw — they do not work. It is time for action and resolve, not more idle talk and sliding deadlines.

The Washington Post

The North Korea Deal Ignores Tension With the South

By Paul D. Wolfowitz

WASHINGTON — The nuclear agreement with North Korea cannot yet be pronounced a success. It will require extended implementation by a country that has rarely honored its international obligations. Success will depend as much on the larger context as on the details of the agreement — and the larger context is, if anything, less promising than the agreement itself.

The agreement defuses the immediate tensions arising from North Korea's nuclear weapons development. But defusing the problem makes sense only if this opportunity is used to ease the fundamental tensions caused by the North Korean threat to the South, and if Washington meanwhile preserves essential bargaining leverage.

Unfortunately, the agreement may have dissipated America's strongest leverage, while the negotiating process has encouraged North Korea in its refusal to deal with the South. Worse, the process has damaged U.S. relations with Japan and South Korea, essential allies in dealing with North Korea and in handling the broader issues of war and peace.

The required dismantling of key facilities and initiation of international inspections are projected to begin no sooner than five years from now. In the interim, North Korea might refuse to carry out key provisions, might threaten to restart work on facilities whose construction has been temporarily frozen, or

might simply proceed with clandestine nuclear weapons development unhindered by "special" or challenge inspections.

North Korea's history of non-compliance, first with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and then with the North-South Denuclearization Agreement of 1991, provides no basis for assuming that it will respect the new terms. Nor are the promised light-water reactors as much of an inducement as might be hoped. Why would North Korea abandon a military project of the highest priority for the prospect of electricity supplies in five to 10 years?

The substantive gains for North Korea take the more immediate, and potentially irreversible, form of developing economic relations with the United States and (even more lucrative) with Japan. Once those ties are established, it will be impossible to reimpose economic restrictions on North Korea for anything but the most egregious offenses.

By allowing former President Jimmy Carter to reverse U.S. policy, the Clinton administration made it virtually impossible to mobilize international support for sanctions a second time.

The perception that the United States has yielded in this case to North Korean pressure is likely to invite continuing pressure, including threats of noncompliance. The suggestion that the only alternative to the agreement is war will expose Washington to constant pressures both to revise the agreement and to wink at violations.

The failure to obtain either a reduction in the threat to South Korea or significant progress in North-South relations is perhaps the major flaw. U.S. lack of attention to South Korea concerns must have strengthened North Korea in the belief that it can now pursue relations with the United States and Japan while refusing to deal with the South.

At the moment when history presents the first prospect in 50 years of a real change in North Korean leadership, Washington is unwittingly reinforcing the dangerous habits of the old regime. In throwing them an economic lifeline, it is waging an expansion of contacts with the outside world by itself will change North Korean perceptions.

The hope is that this will turn out like the opening to China, but Washington should be concerned that it may turn out more like the opening to Leonid Brezhnev's Soviet Union.

With greater patience and skill, the United States might have achieved more or given up less, but Congress cannot now produce a new agreement by rejecting this one. Rather, it can try to improve the chances that this agreement will be effectively carried out and that Washington can move beyond it to achieve fundamental changes in North Korean policy toward the South.

Further relaxation of trade restrictions must not take place without meaningful progress in North-South relations, to include implementation of the 1991 North-South denuclearization agreement. North Korea must deal directly with South Korea on the provision of the light-water reactors, and the project must include agreement on the return of spent fuel from the reactors.

Development of delivery systems for nuclear weapons, and particularly long-range missiles, must cease, and there must be no export of these systems or of nuclear technology.

Special inspections must be accelerated, rather than waiting for "significant completion" of the first light-water reactor. Provision of heavy fuel to North Korea (in effect subsidizing the North Korean military's fuel requirements) cannot continue indefinitely without significant progress in reducing the military threat, particularly the massive offensive development of North Korean forces.

As long as North Korea refuses to recognize the South and continues to maintain a huge, offensively structured armed force, there can be little confidence in any solution to the nuclear problem. On the other hand, if the fundamental conflict in Korea can be tackled, lingering ambiguities about North Korea's nuclear status would ease.

The writer, dean of the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University, served as U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs (1982 to 1986) and undersecretary of defense (1989 to 1993). He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Gingrich Looks Ahead

By Newt Gingrich

The writer is speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON — Believing that a campaign promise is one thing but a signed statute is quite another, House Republican candidates signed the Contract With America last September.

Today, we reach day 50 of that historic commitment to change this country. This midway point is a time to reflect on our progress.

As promised, on a memorable first day the House passed legislation that brought Congress under the same regulatory laws as other businesses. To control runaway federal spending, we have passed the balanced budget amendment and a presidential line-item veto.

To curb Congress's habit of creating a program but leaving the payments to the states, we have enacted reform of "unfunded mandates."

To restore credibility to the criminal justice system, we have revised the exclusionary rule, which would end legal technicalities that freed many criminals, and we have established an effective death penalty.

And to ensure that our military forces are not needlessly put in harm's way, we have voted restrictions on how our troops are deployed overseas.

Despite a small majority — 230 to 204 — Republicans have produced huge bipartisan majorities for bills in the contract. These results show the difference between the last legislative session and this one: A liberal Congress out of touch with the nation created gridlock; a conservative Congress elected to do the people's work creates results.

The New York Times

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OPINION/LETTERS

Time for a Debate on U.S. Security

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The National Security Revitalization Act is a small rock tumbling along the path of a big avalanche waiting to happen. This pursuit of short-term political gain on foreign policy by House Republicans should relaunch the grand debate on America's national security that has been buried for so long since the end of the Cold War.

Part of Newt Gingrich's Contract With America, the act passed the House on Feb. 16 and awaits Senate action. It regulates the president's powers to deal with the United Nations and to manage de-

explaining that the deployment is in the national interest. The United Nations is his friend, not ours, the Republicans will then chide.

That element of political accountability — and the serious provision of the act that would cut U.S. funding for UN peacekeeping — is precisely why this flawed legislation is the place to begin a national debate about America's reliance on and involvement with international institutions to protect national interests.

If they are serious about this legislation, the Republicans present an alternative vision of the future in which America will go it alone without counting on a bunch of ragheads from the Third World and fops from Europe.

It is as a friend of mine says: Tell me what you criticize and I will tell you who you are.

The Democrats enacted symbolic restrictions on the president's war powers as a result of Vietnam, a debacle created by liberal interventionists. Similarly, the well-meaning effort by George Bush and Colin Powell to provide the huge U.S. and NATO military establishment a new humanitarian mission by sending troops to Somalia is at the root of today's Republican retreat from international military coalitions. (The Somali mission was inherited, and bungled, by Mr. Clinton, with massive help in the bungling from the Pentagon.)

The liberals sought to bring the boys home in an era when they equated the use of American military power abroad with evil and/or incompetence. Today conservatives see the dispatching of American troops abroad as nefarious, overly dangerous, and/or politically costly for those who advocate it.

There is a political cycle akin to the business cycle of expansion and recession at work here. The two-party system requires each party to restrain and correct its own, and the other's, excesses, in domestic and foreign policy, or lose power.

Mr. Clinton's 1992 victory shook modern Washington out of the mild catatonic state that it slips into when presidents grow distracted, dispirited and/or distant, as the post-Desert Storm Bush had. But Somalia and Boris Yeltsin's decline in Russia dulled the new administration's enthusiasm for serious redefinition of America's role in the new abroad, beyond worthy efforts at denuclearizing the former Soviet Union and chasing trade

and big business deals in Asia.

The Republicans, bless them, have shaken the city awake and refocused the Clintonites on big principles. I believe that the administration has the better part of the argument on national security, which can be protected by American leadership or international coalitions. The House-passed measure should be defeated in the Senate.

But the administration has an obligation to can the hysteria and point-scoring. Its leaders should come back to their early efforts to persuade the nation that American security is best protected by serious efforts on two fronts: to build and manage effective international coalitions, and to reshape obviously inadequate international institutions, including the United Nations, into bodies that do contribute to global stability and American interests. There lies the future.

The Washington Post.

Leave Islam Out of It

Please find some other form of shorthand besides "Islamic fundamentalism" to describe the terrorists operating in this region. The murder of innocents is no more fundamental to Islam than it is to Christianity. The allegedly pious who indulge in this forbidden practice do not deserve the appellation of the religions they claim to be championing. It's all earthly politics.

JOSEPH JUDGE, Cairo.

Images of Africa

Regarding the editorial cartoon captioned "Ethnic Trophies" (Opinion, Feb. 3) by Conrad.

The "trophies" (skulls) depicted are labeled with the names of six African countries. Presumably, no countries outside Africa qualify for such a dubious honor.

It is sad that Western journalists and opinion leaders are so preoccupied with the ugly, the traumatic and the tragic in Africa. The impact of such pessimistic images greatly frustrates efforts being made by representatives of African countries to attract foreign investment to the continent.

In many cases it is the prevalence of abject poverty, unemployment and bleak prospects for the future that polarize and sharpen ethnic differences in a country, inexorably

leading to violence. Foreign investment could do a lot to reduce the incidence of interethnic violence on the continent by creating jobs, improving the standard of living and providing opportunities for youthful populations.

There are political, economic and social success stories in Africa. Obsession with the negative is a needless distraction from the determined efforts being made by many countries to move forward along the path of democratic rule, national integration and economic development.

L. R. A. SATUH, Bonn.

Is Violence Declining?

On Feb. 5, a student lodging with us was returning from visiting friends in Meerbusch, an exclusive residential suburb of Düsseldorf. The young man is a German citizen whose father is of German origin and mother of Philippine origin.

He was set upon and attacked by two youths who used epithets such as "Chinese" — a clearly racial attack. After the youths had punched him, knocked him down and kicked him, they departed. In a state of shock, the student did not immediately report this attack to the police, but returned home.

He related what had occurred, and we called the police in Meerbusch. They said that they would send a car to the site of the attack

"Ah'd like something similar to this, but in a much larger size."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Postcard's Heyday, The Presidents Were Stars

By Harvey Ginsberg

WASHINGTON — This year, my local card shop offered something like 500 valentines — comic, romantic and sentimental, some intended for small children or for adults explicitly perceived as over- or undersexed. Nowhere

MEANWHILE

could I find a card in honor of this month's other holiday, Presidents' Day (Feb. 20).

Eighty-five or so years ago, the equivalent store would have been displaying hundreds of cards commemorating Washington's Birthday and Lincoln's Birthday, then two separate holidays. They would not have been greeting cards.

The first decade of this century

was the heyday of the postcard, a novelty item published not only for sending messages but as a collectible. Postcard fever swept America. The Post Office estimated that more than 650 million were mailed from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908. In addition to views of every city and hamlet, postcards honored every holiday.

On innumerable postcards — some were even printed on silk — Washington crossed the Delaware, shivered at Valley Forge, sat astride a horse and took the oath as president. But the most common motif centered around the cherry tree.

The caption on one card reads: "It doesn't matter to you or me whether he chopped the cherry tree. Or whether we have all the facts about his exploit with an axe. As Americans we're proud to claim our national kinship to his name. And offer tribute to his name. Whose life task was our Liberty."

The cherry was also used to celebrate the link between George and that increasingly popular mixed drink, the Manhattan, as well as to preach the virtues of honesty — although a touch of cynicism might be read into the greeting: "Never tell a lie and (perhaps) Fate will drop you all her cherries!"

Lincoln cards were invariably serious and reverential. There was the log cabin or the Springfield home, the young Lincoln studying by firelight, the inauguration, the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address. One photographic set tells the story of the assassination, right down to card number 12, depicting "the hanging of President Lincoln's assassins."

A typical Lincoln caption read: "From the humblest origin, by zeal and personal worth, he reached the highest pinnacle of fame. His name will ever shine preeminently in history as the Champion of Liberty."

The cards frequently quoted Lincoln: excerpts from the Gettysburg Address, his letter to Mrs. Bixby or such Lincolnian homilies as "Die when I may — I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, where I thought a flower would grow."

Search as you might, you couldn't find anything quite like it this year.

The writer, a book editor and postcard collector, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The act stigmatizes the United Nations in order to gain votes for Republicans. Clintonites hope to gain by stigmatizing Republicans as isolationists.

fense spending. Its practical effect is to stigmatize the United Nations at President Bill Clinton's expense and pick up knee-jerk anti-UN votes for the Republicans.

You would not know that from the administration's reaction, which has been to threaten a veto and ring alarm bells about the end of civilization as we know it. Mr. Clinton's people believe that there are knee-jerk gains for them in counterstigmatizing the Republicans as isolationists, chiming up all the echoes of Smoot, Hawley and Hoover that still reside in the American subconscious.

The two camps resemble competing con men trying out their patter on each other before taking it public. Dick Army & Co. pitch this act as the republic's salvation from rampant UN peacekeeping; Dick Gephardt & Co. portray it as a Darth Vader death ray for presidential authority. There is a whiff of mutual admiration in each side's escalating hyperbole.

Stripped bare, the act is to conservative Republicans in the 1990s what the War Powers Act was for liberal Democrats in the 1970s: an exercise in political accountability not to be applied to real life crises. The Republican legislation leaves Mr. Clinton just as free as he now is to deploy U.S. troops for UN peacekeeping — as long as the president issues an executive order publicly

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

You Are What You Eat: The Gender Factor

By Suzanne Hamlin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Can women, with their deep, insatiable craving for chocolate, coexist with men, who long for meat and other high-fat high-protein foods?

Researchers have long suspected that men and women do not crave the same foods. Now several comprehensive studies seem to confirm that their tastes, when it comes to obsessions, are different.

However, one just-completed study shows that as men and women age, their cravings become more similar. For those over 65, a frantic raid on the refrigerator might even be a shared experience.

In the past five years, more than 50 papers have been published on cravings. While scientists are confirming that women tend to crave sweets and men tend to crave meats, there is still no agreement on

where cravings come from or what they mean. Although specific cravings could have a nutritional base, most researchers suspect that the desired food is needed more for hormonal or other physiological reasons not yet understood. "Food cravings are fascinating simply because we don't yet fully understand them," said Dr. Louis Aronow, an expert on obesity at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. "But can we have an addiction to food? The answer is yes, absolutely."

The specificity is important because it distinguishes a craving from general hunger, said Dr. Harvey Weingarten, a professor of psychology at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Others stress that the desire for specific foods may be based on bodily needs of some kind, while cravings brought on by loneliness or boredom tend to be nonspecific. Indulging nonspecific cravings often produces guilt and depression. When specific cravings — those focused on a particular food — are gratified, however, almost all

men and a majority of women in the studies report feeling better.

In one of the largest studies on food cravings ever undertaken, Dr. Weingarten surveyed 1,000 McMaster undergraduates in 1991. Of those, 97 percent of the women acknowledged specific food cravings, while only 67 percent of the men did. Among those who had these specific cravings, the sexes were more or less equal: Both men and women said they experienced them five to nine times a month. Women craved chocolate more than any other food.

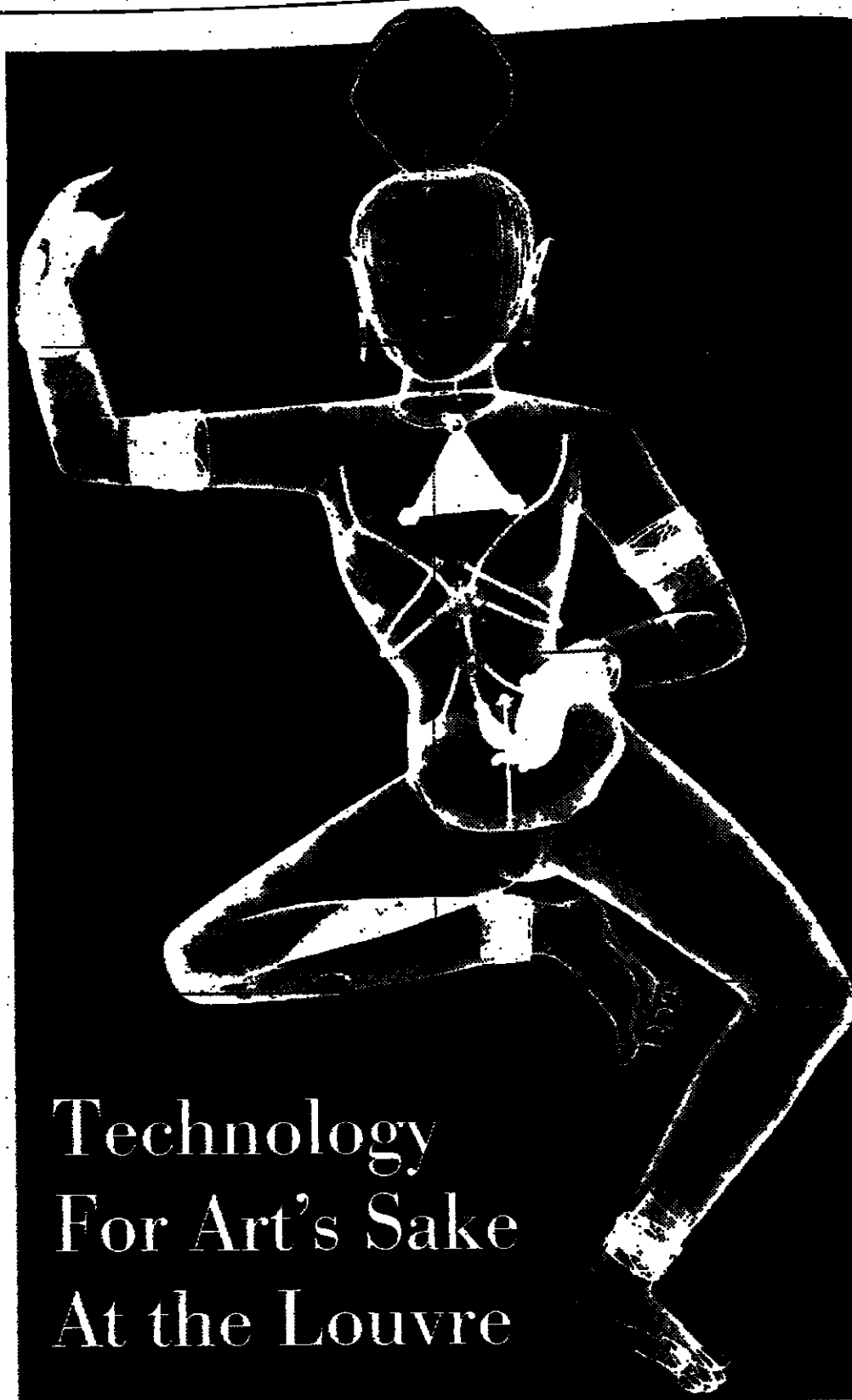
Men, while noting they sometimes craved chocolate, reported far more frequent longings for steak, hamburger, lasagna and seafood — all high in protein and, in most cases, fat. These desires showed up again in a study at the Monell Chemical Senses Center, a nonprofit research group in Philadelphia.

In the younger group, women craved high-fat sweets over entrees, 2 to 1. Most-

ly they craved chocolate, in every form: candy, cake, cookies, ice cream. In the group of young men, the reverse was true. In the older group, men still craved entrees over sweets 2 to 1, but the older women craved sweets and entrees in about equal numbers. They also reported fewer cravings than the younger women.

In a new diet book, "Why Women Need Chocolate" (Hyperion), Debra Waterhouse, a registered dietitian, cites a large number of research references to support her thesis that women crave chocolate and other sweets and fats when their serotonin and endorphin levels are low. These "feel good" amino acids, she says, are activated in the brain by fat and sugar.

Ms. Waterhouse says that men do not crave the same foods that women do because they are ruled by testosterone, not estrogen, and they need more protein to build and synthesize muscle. Hence, those hankering for meat, hot dogs and eggs.

Technology
For Art's Sake
At the Louvre

X-ray of a copper and brass 18th-century Tibetan sculpture, Guimet Museum.

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a sparkling new underground bunker at the Louvre museum a team of scientists, art historians and archaeologists is seeking to unveil the ultimate mysteries of art.

Using tools as sophisticated as a nuclear accelerator, they can dissect a painting or a sculpture down to the molecular level.

The research laboratory of the Museums of France moved out of its cramped headquarters in a wing of the Louvre and last week inaugurated spacious and airy new premises — built of glass beams and walls to enable light to penetrate three stories down — underneath one of the courtyard's museum. With 5,000 square meters of space, the new facility is three times larger than the old. It cost 155 million francs (about \$29 million), including the equipment.

The laboratory is helping to revolutionize the way we think about paintings, said Jean-Michel Dupuy, the assistant director, who is a nuclear engineer and specialist in materials. "For example, it has discovered that prehistoric paintings are much more elaborate than previously thought."

By analyzing minuscule samples of color and studying the gestures of the drawings, the laboratory seeks to discover, for example, whether Europe's mysterious cave paintings were the work of many or of individual artists.

The laboratory does no conservation work of its own. But it helps in developing conservation techniques and draws up extensive reports of works of art before restoration work begins.

The laboratory is also developing methods of preventive conservation, which has not been a strong point in France up to now. And it examines new acquisitions by the more than 1,000 museums in France for authenticity and details of past restorations. The laboratory provides information but leaves aesthetic questions to curators and restorers.

"Scientific knowledge is

sometimes seen as a way of taking the poetry out of works of art," Dr. Dupuy said. "Yet it helps to save them from inexorable deterioration."

This is as true of modern works as it is of ancient cave paintings. When he could not obtain proper artists' colors at the end of World War II, Pablo Picasso used a commercial brand of decorative paint called Ripolin that is unlikely to stand the test of time. And modern artists have used a vast range of plastic, paper and other materials that degrade and discolor rapidly, posing difficult questions for restorers. Equally, restorers need to know how to protect ancient works from modern problems such as pollution.

The laboratory was established in 1931 with help from an Argentine doctor and art connoisseur, Carlos Maimini, and the Argentine ambassador at the time, Fernando Perez. But long before that, a team of ambulance workers during World War I borrowed a primitive X-ray machine and begun to explore paintings with it. A member of that team was the future chief restorer at the Louvre, Jean Gabriel Goulinat.

X-ray technology, invented 100 years ago by Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, remains one of the most valuable tools at the laboratory. Researchers also use infrared techniques originally developed by the military to turn even the densest colors into a transparent veil, showing the preparatory drawings and thereby revealing the artists' thought processes. This, incidentally, is a valuable means of authenticating a painting, since it allows researchers to compare the preparatory design with known drawings by the artist.

A technique known as thermoluminescence allows scientists to date glass and ceramic objects. This is one case where art can help science, because the nuclear reprocessing industry, seeking ways of vitrifying and storing highly radioactive reactor waste, is interested to find out why certain glass objects remain unblemished after thousands of years in the soil while others have deteriorated.

A scanning electron microscope and chromatography techniques reveal the molecular structure of pigments, varnishes and other materials.

Finally, the accelerator installed in 1987 is used to bombard objects with a beam of highly charged ions, enabling researchers to make intensely detailed structural and material analyses without having to remove a sample.

Dr. Dupuy, 61, never imagined when he was a doctoral candidate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that he would end up working at the Louvre after a career largely spent in nuclear-fusion research. But he became fascinated by the secret life of paintings after watching a television series 30 years ago by a former director of the laboratory, Madeleine Hours. When he was brought in to run the accelerator, he discovered what he calls "the job of my dreams."

WORK at the laboratory, he said, combines rigorous science enriched with the insights of art historians, archaeologists and curators. Half the 60-member staff are scientists. The others have backgrounds in arts and the humanities.

The amassing of a vast amount of specialized scientific data — the laboratory possesses 800,000 X-rays, for example — poses a major problem of storage, retrieval and dissemination.

The laboratory has begun publication of a specialized review called Techna. The first, last year, was devoted to Poussin. The second, published this month, is a self-portrait of the laboratory.

It is also using computers to read images more clearly and to make its knowledge available to the world. It has prepared two CD-ROMs, the first of many planned. One contains everything the laboratory has collected since 1935 on Poussin plus 40 of his paintings. The second, called Narsisse, is an illustrated glossary in eight languages on the conservation and restoration of paintings.

Clover is a principal host plant for the carworm. After moths lay their eggs on the clover, "the first generation develops on those and then it goes on to corn where it's a more serious pest," said John Ham, a U.S. Department of Agriculture's Insect Biology and Population Management Research Laboratory in Tifton.

Seeing Color Differences in a New Light

By Curt Supplee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John Dalton (1766-1844), the English chemist who devised atomic theory, is memorialized today by two words: the unit of atomic mass called the dalton, and Daltonism, a form of color blindness suffered by his eponym. To Dalton, red sealing wax and laurel leaves looked the same, and a pink geranium appeared to be sky blue.

We now know that such people lack one of the three types of cone-cell pigments normally found in the retina, each of which responds to a different range of wavelengths and hence to different col-

ors. Dalton, however, assumed it was because the vitreous humor in his eyeballs was tinted blue. He left instructions that after his death his eyes should be dissected to decide the matter.

It was done, but the humors and lenses were found to be quite normal. In a macabre form of conservation, the eyes were preserved, eventually passing into the possession of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

That's where scientists from the universities of London and Cambridge went recently to obtain samples of Dalton's

celebrated optics so they could examine them with modern DNA-testing techniques. The researchers report in *Science* that Dalton lacked the gene to produce

pigments sensitive to middle wavelengths that include green, although he did have long-wavelength cones responsive to red. To a person with this condition — called deuteranopia — certain shades of the two colors look the same.

Visual-pigment genes for middle and long waves lie on the X chromosome. It has long been assumed (based on early forms of DNA analysis) that people with normal color vision have a single version of the long-wave gene — which has two or more normal variants — plus one or more middle-wave genes.

But when researchers from the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee used a more sophisticated method of analysis, they found that some men had

as many as nine pigment genes on the X chromosome. In addition, they report in the same issue of *Science*, many men had at least two variants of the long-wave gene, and some had four.

This unexpected variation may explain certain observed differences in color discrimination among subjects with normal color vision. When men are given a test in which they are asked to mix red and green lights until the result exactly matches a pure yellow light, the Wisconsin researchers note, "a person who has inherited one of the long-wave variants will choose a different red-green ratio as matching the yellow than will another person who has inherited a different long-wave variant."

'Naive' Cells: A Clue to How HIV Attacks

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As exhaustively studied as AIDS is by thousands of researchers around the world, the mysteries surrounding this most insidious of diseases are so great that there is always room for another radical new paradigm to explain its features.

Declaring that their work could force a re-evaluation of many current laboratory and clinical studies of AIDS, researchers at the Stanford University School of Medicine have announced that the population of the body's immune cells most devastated by the human immunodeficiency virus is not the familiar CD4 cells, the helper T

cells, as scientists have long believed, but rather a group of cells called naive T cells.

In a healthy person, these cells are the body's pool of potential warriors, immature immune cells that roam the bloodstream in search of new microbial threats, or antigens, never encountered before. And when the cells encounter an unfamiliar antigen, they become activated, battling that particular foe and thus entering a state of cellular adulthood as memory T cells.

The Stanford scientists report that naive T cells are spectacularly vulnerable to the impact of HIV and that during the course of disease progression from initial infection to full-blown AIDS, their numbers decline catastrophically. And as the naive cells disappear, their place is

taken up in the blood by an excess of memory T cells.

In other words, the scientists said, the ratio of T cells in an infected patient shifts farther away from immune cells capable of attacking new dangers toward cells that are fixed and inflexible, able at best to fight only the specific antigen they were tutored to fight, and perhaps not even very well.

THE loss of naive cells could explain why HIV-infected patients become increasingly vulnerable to new opportunistic diseases: They have lost the immune cells most capable of learning new tricks.

If confirmed and elaborated on by others, the latest results could influence decisions on what sort of experimental ther-

apies might work best for which subgroup of patients. For example, the work suggests that when choosing participants for a trial of an AIDS vaccine, investigators should consider, not the CD4 count, the current standard measure of immune deficiency in the AIDS field, but rather the naive T-cell count.

"We'd predict that those individuals with few or no naive T cells won't respond to vaccination," said Dr. Mario Roederer, an immunologist at Stanford. "The whole basis of vaccination requires that you have naive cells to respond, so strategies using vaccine therapy should be based on a consideration of a patient's naive T-cell count."

In addition, he said, the new results suggest that most of the immune anomalies and distur-

bances observed in the course of AIDS infection, changes that many scientists attribute to a general breakdown in the performance of immune cells, may in fact be the result of this shifting ratio of cell types.

Each cell may be behaving just as it would in a healthy person, he said, but because the proportion between memory and naive types is severely unbalanced, the result looks like a malfunction of the cells.

Dr. Roederer presented the results at a recent immunology conference at Stanford and will publish the data this spring in *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*.

The switch in proportions of cell types is unmistakable, he said. Among healthy adults, the ratio of naive T cells to memory T cells is about 50-50, but in those HIV-infected adults whose CD4 count is below 200 — the classic dividing line between early-stage infection and the onset of AIDS-related symptoms — about 80 percent of the T cells are memory cells.

Some scientists, including members of Dr. Robert Gallo's laboratory at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, greeted the new work enthusiastically. But others cautioned that the findings could be interpreted in myriad ways.

Dr. Jonathan Kagan of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases pointed out that memory cells may not be as rigid in their potential as the Stanford team argues. "I think what they're pursuing is of broad interest to a lot of people," he said. "But there's data to suggest that memory cells may be able to reverse themselves to a naive state," which means that the Stanford scientists' sharp characterization of naive and memory cells and the impact of the difference on the performance of the immune system may be, as he puts it, "a leap of faith."

The Stanford immunologists consider themselves especially adept, however, at the difficult task of sorting out T-cell subtypes, and at gauging the relative skills of each class.

Dr. Roederer said the reason other researchers had failed to identify the change in naive-to-memory-cell proportions in AIDS patients was that they looked at too few cell fingerprints, or surface markers, and therefore were unable to distinguish memory from naive cells.

"Our combination of three different markers had never been applied to the problem before," he said.

IN BRIEF

Warning on Eye Operation

NEW YORK (NYT) — An eye operation routinely done to correct the most common cause of sudden loss of vision in people 60 and older has been found to be so ineffective, and possibly harmful, that U.S. health officials are warning eye surgeons to stop doing the procedure.

The eye condition, known as non-arteritic ischemic optic neuropathy, comes on so suddenly that those affected by it often awake with their vision gone in one eye. In 40 percent of those affected, loss of vision can eventually develop in both eyes. The cause is unknown, but ophthalmologists have long suspected that it

THE BUREAU:

Inside the Modern FBI

By Diarmuid Jeffreys. 359 pages.
\$24.95. Houghton Mifflin.Reviewed by
Jonathan Yardley

THIS "inside" look at the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the work of a British journalist and is released in conjunction with a television series, to be broadcast on PBS, on which he worked. To say that the FBI spilled all its beans for Diarmuid Jeffreys's notebook and cameras would be an exaggeration, but this is a reasonably detailed and moderately revealing look at an institution that even now, nearly a quarter century after the death of its former director and chief propagandist, J. Edgar Hoover, remains a mystery to most Americans.

The FBI was Hoover's baby. He created its "myth of infallibility" and his policies directly produced the many violations of individual privacy and constitutional rights in which the FBI routinely engaged during his long reign. Now that Hoover is dead and the FBI is a mature institution, Jeffreys finds it in a state of flux, torn between a yearning to retreat into its past and an understanding, however reluctant, that as the world changes so must the FBI.

Jeffreys's highest praise is directed at the street agents who do the bureau's quotidian work, some of it boring and some of it dangerous. "The vast bulk are still white, middle-class American men," he writes, "but slowly things are changing" as women, blacks and others take their place in the bureau. They are supposed, FBI tradition has it, to have a "strong self-image . . . of being normal, well-balanced pro-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Roger Spottiswoode, director of "And the Band Played On," a film about the history of AIDS, is reading "Wild Swans" by Jung Chang.

"It's an extraordinary documentary which tracks three generations of Chinese women. The writing is exquisite and the description of concubine intrigue is fascinating."

(Marcelle Katz, IHT)



professionals who can take the stresses and strains of the job without complaint," as indeed many of them can, but their lives are hard and retreat into "drug and alcohol abuse, relationship problems and other symptoms of stress" is not uncommon.

Small wonder. The FBI's mandate, which covers "organized crime, white-collar crime, narcotics, violent crime, counterterrorism (incorporating what used to be known as subversion) and foreign counterintelligence," exposes them to risk, tension and human depravity such as most ordinary people have difficulty imagining. It is the FBI that ends up tracking down — almost always successfully — serial killers, many of whom do their business in especially gruesome ways. It is the FBI that sends agents undercover into organized crime, where the possibility of discovery and execution is ever-present. It is the FBI that is charged with identifying and catching terrorists who murder passengers in airplanes and plant bombs in public buildings.

Jeffreys examines the FBI's performance in these areas with admiration but without romanticizing it. He takes elaborate note of the bureau's conspicuous failure in the siege of the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas, of questionable undercover operations in which "the line between guilt and innocence becomes blurred by the active involvement of an agent provocateur," of the FBI's dismal performance in Central American political disputes where it had no business meddling, of its tendency to wink at

the Constitution when it engages in wiretapping and other covert operations of dubious authority and intent.

His examinations of these shortcomings do not add up to a ritualistic denunciation of the FBI. In part no doubt this is because, as an Englishman, he approaches the bureau free of the baggage that weighs down so many of its American defenders and opponents, but it is also because there is persuasive evidence that the FBI is gradually becoming somewhat less secretive, somewhat less ideological and somewhat more responsive to the government of which it is an arm rather than an independent satellite.

Though the FBI extended a measure of cooperation to Jeffreys, some among its employees will resent not merely his siring of dirty linen but also his sympathy for William Sessions, the involuntarily departed former director who had the temerity to challenge bureau orthodoxy on hiring and to attempt a shake-up of the FBI's complacent, multilayered bureaucracy.

With an objectivity that few Americans could summon up, Jeffreys views the FBI with no apparent bias, praising it and faulting it as due.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

See our
Arts and Antiques
every Saturday

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A part-score contract due to be set by a trick or two does not rate to create great tension but the diagrammed deal, from the Rio de Janeiro Championship, is the exception.

It was the 96th and last deal of the match, and Gabriel's Chagas's team had gained 48 imps in the previous 95 to tie the score.

Chagas as West overcalled two clubs when South opened one heart, but had to stop when North raised to two hearts. To win the match he and his partner, Marcelo Branco needed to beat the contract by three tricks, which seemed unlikely. South seemed due to lose two trump tricks and three or four tricks in side suits.

ace and cashed his heart queen. East shed the club ten.

West led the diamond ten and South won. He exited with a diamond. East won and played the last diamond. South ruffed the diamond and led a spade to the king in the hope of making seven tricks. But Branco produced the ace, led the spade ten to swallow his partner's nine, and beat the contract by three tricks.

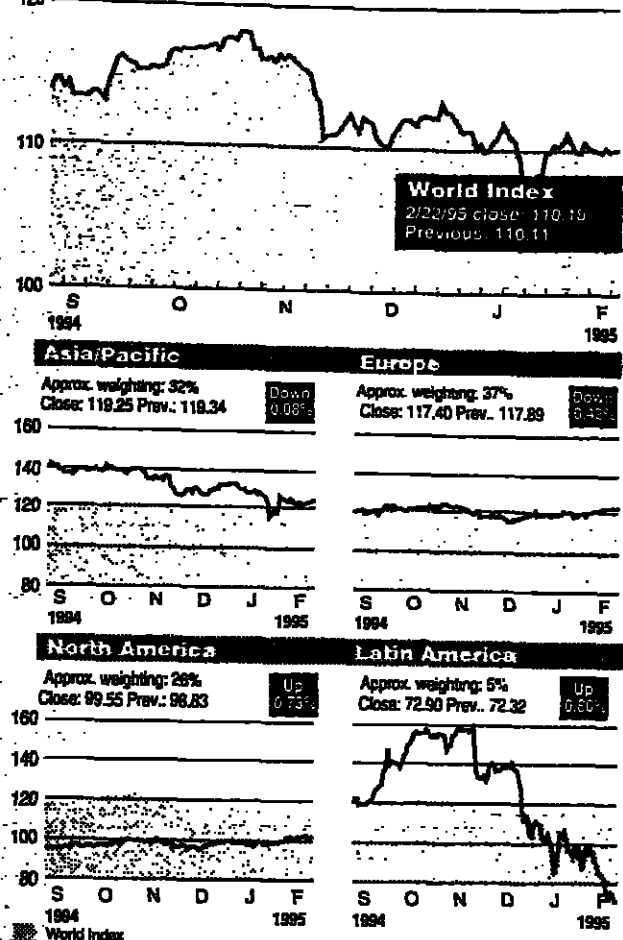
The audience went wild.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♥ West: 2♣ North: 2♥ East: 2♥
Pass Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart four.

150 150 150

THE TRIB INDEX: 110.16

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Region	Approx. Weighting	Close	Prev.	% Change
Asia/Pacific	32%	118.34	118.34	0.00
Europe	37%	117.40	117.89	-0.42
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For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 161 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

IG Metall Schedules Strike in Bavaria

By Nathaniel Nash
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — With members of Germany's most powerful union overwhelmingly voting in Bavaria to go on strike for higher wages, officials of the IG Metall metalworkers union announced Wednesday that a strike would start Friday morning.

After two and a half days of voting by 165,000 members at 628 businesses in southern Germany, more than 88 percent of the workers supported a call by union leaders to strike for what they say would be the first real wage increase for the union in three years.

The union is seeking a 6 percent raise.

"Our colleagues in the shops have made it clear. The little game is now over," said Werner Neugebauer, the IG Metall district chief in Bavaria, referring to the impasse in talks with employers.

Mr. Neugebauer said the strike would come in three steps, starting with a few companies — probably in the Nuremberg area — and then expanding to more companies on Wednesday and on March 6.

If the entire 3.5-million member union strikes, it would be the first time in 11 years that Germany faced such a work stoppage. Economists and politicians have warned that a strike could quickly spread to most of the country's key industrial sectors and hurt the country's economic recovery.

This is the second time in two years that West German metalworkers have voted to go on strike, but a walkout planned last year in the state of Niedersachsen was averted at the last minute.

Mexicans Deplore Lost Sovereignty In Loan Package

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Almost before the ink has dried on the agreement to provide Mexico with \$20 billion in emergency assistance from the United States, President Ernesto Zedillo has found himself accused in Mexico of trading his nation's sovereignty for a sack of dollars.

The economic restrictions that U.S. officials placed on the \$20 billion in loans and loan guarantees announced Tuesday mean that Mexico has surrendered an almost unprecedented degree of control over the management of its economy.

"As a Mexican, I'm really angry that these decisions are being made in Washington, not here," said Benjamin Miranda, who was getting his shoes shined in front of the Mexico City Stock Exchange. "People here are tired of so many drastic measures."

While the agreement may help ease the economic crisis set in motion by the peso's devaluation two months

ago, it will force Mexico and its embattled president to pay dearly in political as well as economic terms.

It could also tarnish Washington in Mexican eyes by portraying it as an economic bully.

Most postwar economic rescues have been handled by the International Monetary Fund. Its bureaucrats were blamed for any pain caused by the economic rig in those packages.

But with Washington firmly in command of this operation, blame for the economic medicine to be swallowed by Mexico has become more focused.

"I'm worried that the government is going to just use up all the money, like you'd see a Christmas bonus," said Raúl Cruz, 24, a messenger at a downtown Mexico City office.

While the United States did not force Mexico to accept political concessions, Mexico did agree to raise interest rates and to allow Washington to review its handling of the economy.

There were some Mexican

Hanson's U.S. Spin-Off Creates Debt-Laden Unit

Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Lord Hanson, who is chairman of Hanson PLC, has built a reputation as one of the business world's great wheeler-dealers, said Wednesday that he would spin off 34 of the conglomerate's smaller American subsidiaries into a new, debt-laden company.

The new company, to be called U.S. Industries, will include well-known brand names such as Jacuzzi whirlpools, Farberware cookware and Tommy Armour golf clubs. The 34 companies had sales last year of \$3 billion, \$252 million in operating profit and net income of \$81 million. Analysts said the companies had significant growth potential.

But U.S. Industries will start life with \$1.4 billion in debt, a nearly backbreaking level for its size. Its designated chairman and chief executive, David H. Clarke, who is currently chief executive of Hanson's operations in the United States, said he was confident the company could cover its loan payments, but only by paying no dividends and by selling some of the businesses.

For Hanson, the deal has clear benefits. It will reduce the

British-American conglomerate's debt by \$1.35 billion, giving it greater financial muscle to make acquisitions.

Hanson has been rumored in recent days to be considering a bid for Yorkshire Electricity Group PLC or another of Britain's regional electric utilities. Hanson's chief executive,

Saatchi & Saatchi Co. lost Mars Inc. as a client. Page 16.

Derek Bonham, declined to comment on any specific targets but said he expects further acquisitions.

The deal will also allow Hanson, a sprawling combination of industrial holdings assembled since the 1960's through a series of acquisitions and divestitures, to focus more on what it considers its seven core businesses: chemicals, coal, building materials, cranes, tobacco, lumber and propane.

Lord Hanson and his partner, Lord White, have built the company by purchasing industrial companies that have good cash flows and solid product lines but high costs or cyclical profitability problems or both. The company had \$17.7 billion in sales in the year ended Sept. 30, and pretax profit in the three months ended Dec. 31

rose 58 percent, to \$432 million. Hanson said the spin-off would slightly dilute its earnings initially, but that growth in its remaining businesses would more than make up the difference in the long run.

The spin-off will take the form of a share distribution to current Hanson shareholders, about a quarter of whom are in the United States. Holders will receive one share of U.S. Industries for every 100 Hanson shares they hold, or one U.S. Industries share for every 20 American depositary receipts. Each ADR represents five ordinary shares.

In London, Hanson's shares rose 6 pence to 242 pence. In New York, the ADRs rose 75 cents in late trading to \$19.50.

James Ritchie, an analyst at Morgan Stanley in London said Hanson, through the divestiture, would be able "to diversify in a tax-efficient way and at the same time take a lot of cash out, leaving them with the ability to buy something else."

Mr. Ritchie said he valued U.S. Industries at about \$1 billion, or \$18.86 for each of the 53 million shares expected to be issued.

Mr. Ritchie said the stock could be volatile, at least at first. The company's operations are in the United States, and it will be

See HANSON, Page 12

U.S. Calls for Clean Slate in WTO Race

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. government is poised to withdraw its support for the candidacy of Mexico's former president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, as head of the new World Trade Organization, but only on condition that the other two candidates also withdraw from the race, according to Western officials.

Diplomats at a meeting of trade ambassadors in Geneva on Wednesday also said it was likely that a new candidate would have to be found in light of the deadlock over a successor to Peter Sutherland, the present director-general of the WTO who is scheduled to leave the organization March 15.

The diplomats suggested that the only way to break the deadlock would be for the United

States and the European Union to resolve their differences.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, and Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, are expected to discuss the problem in the next few days.

At the meeting Wednesday, a straw poll of WTO member nations indicated that the front-runner was Renato Ruggiero, an executive at Fiat SpA and a

former foreign trade minister of Italy. Mr. Ruggiero, who served under former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, had the support of 57 countries, while Kim Chul Su, former trade minister of South Korea, won the backing of 29 countries and Mr. Salinas some 28 delegations.

While the European Union is backing Mr. Ruggiero, the United States and other non-

See WTO, Page 13

Sony Corp. Stands By Video Disks

Reuters

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Wednesday that it would continue to work with Philips Electronics NV to develop video compact disks, not abandon the project for the rival super-density disk, or SD.

"Sony will not join the SD format nor join in discussions aimed at compromising its format," said Nobuyuki Idei, Sony's managing director.

The stance takes the electronics industry a step closer to conflict over formats for compact disks that will store 135 minutes of video. They are expected to take over the enormous videocassette market.

One group is led by Sony and Philips Electronics NV. Its rival is led by Toshiba Corp. and Pioneer Electronics BV, and has pledges of support from a number of companies including Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest maker of consumer electronics, and two big movie companies, MCA Inc. and Time Warner Inc.

When Toshiba announced its SD version in late January, the strength of its backing combined with Sony statements that it would study the format made many analysts think Sony might throw in the towel.

But "after we evaluated the standards of the Toshiba disk, we reached the conclusion that our disk is better in every respect," Mr. Idei said. "Our solution is simpler and better."

See RULES, Page 13

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Paper Prices Are Paining Publishers

By Mary B.W. Taylor
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thinner margins. Smaller type. Higher prices. And to the dismay of those who love the decadent covers of romance novels, some of the glitter literally will be gone.

Those are a few examples of how soaring paper prices are affecting the U.S. book-publishing industry.

After several years of lying low, the cost of book paper, like that of newsprint, has begun ratcheting up, leaving publishers scrambling to devise ways to make up for lost dollars.

"We had a crisis meeting a couple of weeks ago to alert all of our publishers to the reality of paper pricing," said Jack Romanos, president of the publisher Simon & Schuster's consumer-books group. "It's a serious problem for all of us."

Executives at Random House Inc., another large American book publisher, recently received a memo telling them to be prepared to raise the jacket prices on some of their fall titles by as much as \$2.

For most of 1994, the average wholesale price of uncoated paper — the kind used in most novels — was just over \$600 a ton, down from a high of \$859 in 1989. In the fourth quarter of last year, however, the price jumped to \$730 a ton. Industry analysts have predicted it will reach \$950 in 1995.

Paper prices vary widely depending on quality: Glossy sheets used in coffee-

table books, for example, cost more than twice as much as the brownish paper used in some mass-market books. Typically, paper makes up a third of the cost of manufacturing a book.

To deal with the added expense, some publishers have said they will cut pro-

Why the price jump? Pulp manufacturers want to make up for years of losses.

duction costs by making smaller books — using thinner margins or smaller type — with less expensive designs (embossed gold lettering and cut-out letter covers are out). Several publishers said they would use less-expensive paper for some books. But if that proves insufficient, prices at the bookstore are going up.

"We simply can't absorb the impact of the paper-price increases on our own," said Mr. Romanos.

The price jump has not been caused by any kind of global paper shortage, but by the desire of pulp manufacturers to make up for several years of losses from a depressed market and by the costs of upgrading mills to meet clean-air and clean-water codes.

"We're getting the price increases, and

that is certainly better for us," said Edward J. Gillis, vice president of marketing for P.H. Glatfelter Co., one of the largest suppliers of book paper in North America. At one of the company's mills in Spring Grove, Pennsylvania, he said, it had spent \$180 million in the last four years to meet regulations.

Determining how many books to order on a first printing, consequently, is becoming a precious skill. No longer can publishers just ring up the mills, or the paper brokers, for an extra, say, 50,000 books, to be delivered in a few weeks. The lead time, or the time it takes to get books reprinted, has doubled.

"People are scrambling," said Raymond Sander, senior vice president for book publishing at Web Source, a division of Unisource Worldwide Inc., the largest distributor of printing paper in North America.

A handful of publishers said they had also stockpiled extra paper, a practice made easy for those with good, longtime relationships with mills and brokers and more difficult for those without them.

In the end, most publishers will absorb what they can and pass on the rest.

"Everyone was caught by surprise," Mr. Sander said. "Not only did the market turn around quickly, but the speed with which prices have risen has caught people by surprise."

But he, like others, said the increase would at some point slow down and finally stop. "I've been in this business a long time," he said, "and it just can't go up forever."

A Cry to Clear the 'Highway'

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European industrialists are trying to convince the Continent's regulators and workers that they must quickly remove barriers to the multimedia industry or be passed by the United States and Japan on the information highway of the future.

The fear of losing ground has galvanized Europe's business leaders and some government officials, who are seeking to overturn regulatory and cultural barriers to new information services. They hope to turn a Group of Seven meeting on the information superhighway here this weekend into a virtual lobbying campaign on their own citizens and regulators, persuading them that the information revolution will improve their lives and not destroy their livelihoods.

They acknowledge that the task won't be easy. "The general attitude of this Continent is a conservative attitude — try to preserve," said Carlo De Benedetti, president of Olivetti SpA, the Italian computer maker. "It is more difficult to see the future as the only opportunity, as the Americans do."

Industry captains who will attend the conference plan to renew their call for a faster breakup of Europe's telecommunications monopolies to reduce costs and spur traffic. They also will urge speedy agreement on common standards.

To advance that agenda, industry must persuade Europeans that technology is the key to competitiveness and not a "job-killer," said Peter L. Bonfield, chairman and chief executive of the British computer maker ICL PLC.

"If you improve productivity, in the end you create jobs," Mr. Bonfield said. "That takes a pretty good leap of faith, and we have to work to make sure all of our political leaders and union leaders are believers."

Mr. De Benedetti cited the proliferation of services that followed telecommunications deregulation in Britain and in the United States, where 60 percent of new jobs in the past two years have been tied to information technology.

"You cannot compete in Europe on the cost of labor," Mr. De Benedetti said. "We should try to compete where we can have a leverage." By putting a premium on education and technical know-how, informa-

tion technology can provide that leverage, he said.

Lucio Stanca, president of IBM Europe, said government leaders needed to focus on reducing Europe's "technology deficit." Only one European in 10 has a personal computer, compared with one in three in the United States, while cable television reaches one-quarter of EU households, compared with 60 percent of American ones, according to estimates.

Mr. Stanca also complained that different national timetables for telephone deregulation, which range from 1998 to 2003, as well as different rules on intellectual property and data protection were making it hard to work across the Continent.

"We have to overcome the fragmentation of Europe," he said. "We need a European infrastructure."

So far, business leaders say they are encouraged that the European Union's executive Commission is playing host to the conference and that top commission officials like President Jacques Santer are receptive to their message.

Mr. Santer acknowledged the job fears this week but said Europe would have to embrace the

See RULES, Page 13

Germany Drafts A \$20 Billion Railroad Plan

Bloomberg Business News

BONN — The Transport Ministry said Wednesday it planned to spend more than 30 billion Deutsche marks (\$20 billion) on the German rail network in the next three years.

The ministry published a draft law setting out investment plans for the railroad for 1995 through 1997. Spending is fairly evenly split, with 10.6 billion DM planned for 1995, 9.83 billion DM for 1996 and 10.2 billion DM for 1997.

"With the drafting of the three-year plan, the government is stressing its responsibility for railroads," Transport Minister Matthias Wissmann said.

The draft law foresees almost 60 percent of the total going to Eastern Germany.

Germany's national railroad operator, Deutsche Bahn AG, is state-owned, though it was converted to a joint stock company at the start of 1994 for sale to investors by 2000.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Feb. 22									
Eurocurrency Deposits					Key Money Rates				
Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1 month	4.4%	3 months	4.4%	6 months	4.4%	1 year	4.4%	1 month	4.4%
2 months	4.4%	4 months	4.4%	5 months	4.4%	2 years	4.4%	2 months	4.4%
3 months	4.4%	5 months	4.4%	6 months	4.4%	3 years	4.4%	3 months	4.4%
4 months	4.4%	6 months	4.4%	7 months	4.4%	4 years	4.4%	4 months	4.4%
5 months	4.4%	7 months	4.4%	8 months	4.4%	5 years	4.4%	5 months	4.4%
6 months	4.4%	8 months	4.4%	9 months	4.4%	6 years	4.4%	6 months	4.4%
7 months	4.4%	9 months	4.4%	10 months	4.4%	7 years	4.4%	7 months	4.4%
8 months	4.4%	10 months	4.4%	11 months	4.4%	8 years	4.4%	8 months	4.4%
9 months	4.4%	11 months	4.4%	12 months	4.4%	9 years	4.4%	9 months	4.4%
10 months	4.4%	12 months	4.4%	13 months	4.4%	10 years	4.4%	10 months	4.4%
11 months	4.4%	13 months	4.4%	14 months	4.4%	11 years	4.4%	11 months	4.4%
12 months	4.4%	14 months	4.4%	15 months	4.4%	12 years	4.4%	12 months	4.4%

MARKET DIARY

Greenspan Speech Helps Stocks Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose Wednesday as investors concluded interest rates would not rise soon, improving the chances for strong profit growth in 1995.
 Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, suggested that the central bank might be finished with raising interest rates, although he would not rule out a rate increase if signs of inflation surfaced.
 The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.08 points at 3,973.05 and gaining issues outpaced losing ones by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.
 "As long as we keep to a slow-growth, noninflationary environment, we're in good shape for continued price gains in stocks," said Brett Berry, a money manager at Baird Biehl & Kaiser.
 Telefonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the Big Board, rising 1/2 to 29% in step with a recovery in Mexico's Bolsa stock index.
 Banking stocks were strong after a string of consolidations in the industry. Fleet Financial rose 1/2 to 30% a day after agreeing to acquire Shawmut, which rose 1/2 to 25%.
 Citicorp rose 1 1/2 to 43% after it said it would focus on its worldwide consumer business and away from some areas of domestic banking, such as investment banking and mortgages.
 A cross-listing agreement between Intel and Micron Technology for the manufacture of flash-memory chips helped lift Micron Technology 3 1/2 to 59% and Intel 1/2 to 79%.
 The computer board maker EMC rose 1 1/2 to 17% after a trade magazine suggested some potential problems with a competing product from International Business Machines. IBM rose 1/2 to 74%.
 Newbridge Networks fell 4 1/2 to 35% after Merrill Lynch downgraded the stock to hold from above average.
 (Bloomberg, AP)

SLOWDOWN: Lower Rates?

Continued from Page 1
 my policy stance unchanged, or even ease, despite adverse price data, should we see signs that underlying forces are acting ultimately to reduce inflation pressures," he said.
 With that, stocks halved their gains, bond prices stopped their

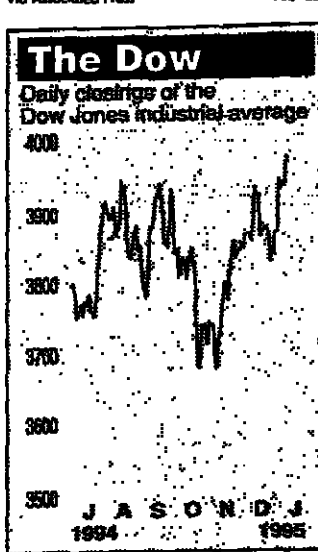
Foreign Exchange

rally, and the dollar fell against the Deutsche mark. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.08 points at 3,973.05, and the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 28/32 point, to 101 2/32. The yield fell to 7.54 percent from 7.61 percent Tuesday.
 Astrid Adolfsen of MCM Moneywatch said Mr. Greenspan had little choice but to "pander to Congress" because he had taken a strong stand in favor of helping rescue Mexico over Republican objections and was under attack for interest-rate policy — which she said was essentially unchanged from his last semiannual report in July.
 David Falconer of Aubrey Lamson & Co. said Mr. Greenspan was "feeling the political backlash for tightening all last year" but was still following a policy of cautious monetary re-

straint even if it was not on full display in his words.

Dollar Is Little Changed

The dollar finished about steady against other major currencies as investors digested Mr. Greenspan's comments, news agencies reported.
 The dollar was unchanged in New York at 1.4705 Deutsche marks, after recovering from a slide to its lowest level against the German currency in more than two years. The dollar slipped to 97.05 yen from 97.10 yen but edged up to 5.1387 French francs from 5.1280 francs and to 1.2473 Swiss francs from 1.2428 francs. The pound rose to \$1.5890 from \$1.5865.
 Mr. Greenspan's hints that the central bank may have finished raising interest rates in this economic cycle kept investors away from the dollar.
 The Bundesbank's recent hints that it might raise interest rates in Germany ensured that investors' focus remained on the mark rather than the dollar, analysts said.
 The mark has become a haven for investors worried that the dollar's value might deteriorate as the United States is drawn into Mexico's financial crisis.
 (Bloomberg, Reuters)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67
987,654	87.65	86.54	87.12	+0.58
765,432	76.54	75.43	75.98	+0.55
654,321	65.43	64.32	64.89	+0.57
543,210	54.32	53.21	53.78	+0.57

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
234,567	23.45	22.34	23.01	+0.67
198,765	19.87	18.76	19.12	+0.36
176,543	17.65	16.54	17.01	+0.47
154,321	15.43	14.32	14.89	+0.57
132,109	13.21	12.10	12.78	+0.68

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
34,567	3.45	3.34	3.41	+0.07
29,876	2.98	2.87	2.91	+0.04
27,654	2.76	2.65	2.70	+0.05
25,432	2.54	2.43	2.49	+0.06
23,210	2.32	2.21	2.28	+0.07

Market Sales

NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
1,234,567	234,567	34,567
987,654	198,765	29,876
765,432	176,543	27,654
654,321	154,321	25,432
543,210	132,109	23,210

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3964.31	3968.85	3961.28	3973.05	+9.08
1297.07	1299.63	1294.91	1297.29	+0.22
194.94	195.26	193.94	194.60	+0.66
1241.25	1243.73	1236.44	1246.44	+5.19

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Last	Chg.
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6
547.9	546.8	547.4	+0.6

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Year	101.25	101.125	101.25	+0.125
10 Year	100.75	100.625	100.75	+0.125
5 Year	100.25	100.125	100.25	+0.125
2 Year	99.75	99.625	99.75	+0.125
1 Year	99.25	99.125	99.25	+0.125

NYSE Diary

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67
Declined	87.65	86.54	87.12	+0.58
Unchanged	76.54	75.43	75.98	+0.55
Total Issues	543,210	542,109	543,210	+1,101
New Issues	12,345	12,345	12,345	+0

AMEX Diary

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	3.45	3.34	3.41	+0.07
Declined	2.98	2.87	2.91	+0.04
Unchanged	2.76	2.65	2.70	+0.05
Total Issues	23,210	23,210	23,210	+0
New Issues	1,234	1,234	1,234	+0

NASDAQ Diary

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	23.45	22.34	23.01	+0.67
Declined	19.87	18.76	19.12	+0.36
Unchanged	17.65	16.54	17.01	+0.47
Total Issues	154,321	154,321	154,321	+0
New Issues	7,654	7,654	7,654	+0

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Crude oil	22.54	22.54	0.00
Gold	384.00	384.00	0.00
Silver	5.45	5.45	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Palladium	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	384.00	384.00	384.00	0.00
Silver	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Palladium	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00

Grains	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00
Corn	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Beans	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00

Financial	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month T-bill	99.75	99.75	99.75	0.00
6-Month T-bill	99.50	99.50	99.50	0.00
12-Month T-bill	99.25	99.25	99.25	0.00
3-Month Eurodollar	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

Stock Indexes	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3973.05	3973.05	3973.05	0.00
S&P 500	547.4	547.4	547.4	0.00
NASDAQ	2330.0	2330.0	2330.0	0.00
AMEX	345.0	345.0	345.0	0.00

Dividends	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.00
Microsoft	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00
Apple	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
Oracle	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude oil	22.54	22.54	22.54	0.00
Gold	384.00	384.00	384.00	0.00
Silver	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00

Metals	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	384.00	384.00	384.00	0.00
Silver	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Palladium	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00

Grains	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00
Corn	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Beans	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00

Financial	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month T-bill	99.75	99.75	99.75	0.00
6-Month T-bill	99.50	99.50	99.50	0.00
12-Month T-bill	99.25	99.25	99.25	0.00
3-Month Eurodollar	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

Stock Indexes	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3973.05	3973.05	3973.05	0.00
S&P 500	547.4	547.4	547.4	0.00
NASDAQ	2330.0	2330.0	2330.0	0.00
AMEX	345.0	345.0	345.0	0.00

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude oil	22.54	22.54	22.54	0.00
Gold	384.00	384.00	384.00	0.00
Silver	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00

Metals	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	384.00	384.00	384.00	0.00
Silver	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.00
Platinum	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
Palladium	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00

Grains	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00
Corn	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
Soybeans	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Beans	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00

Financial	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month T-bill	99.75	99.75	99.75	0.00
6-Month T-bill	99.50	99.50	99.50	0.00
12-Month T-bill	99.25	99.25	99.25	0.00
3-Month Eurodollar	99.00	99.00	99.00	0.00

Stock Indexes	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3973.05	3973.05	3973.05	0.00
S&P 500	547.4	547.4	547.4	0.00
NASDAQ	2330.0	2330.0	2330.0	0.00

(Continued)

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	10b	52	High	Low	Latest	Qtr
1	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	100	90	100	100								

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一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本會章程，凡加入本會者，均須遵守。
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展。
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成。
 四、本會之經費，由會員繳納之會費及社會捐助組成。
 五、本會之活動，包括學術研討、座談會、展覽等。
 六、本會之服務，包括提供資訊、諮詢、培訓等。
 七、本會之榮譽，包括頒發獎狀、證書等。
 八、本會之紀律，包括對違規行為之處分。
 九、本會之修改，由會員大會通過。
 十、本會之生效，自通過之日起生效。

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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2	10/10/2023	10:00	10:00	10:00
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Month	High	Low	Dr	Yr	Pr	High	Low	Dr	Yr	Pr
Jan	10.0	4.0	0.5	10.0	4.0	0.5	10.0	4.0	0.5	10.0
Feb	11.0	5.0	0.5	11.0	5.0	0.5	11.0	5.0	0.5	11.0
Mar	12.0	6.0	0.5	12.0	6.0	0.5	12.0	6.0	0.5	12.0
Apr	13.0	7.0	0.5	13.0	7.0	0.5	13.0	7.0	0.5	13.0
May	14.0	8.0	0.5	14.0	8.0	0.5	14.0	8.0	0.5	14.0
Jun	15.0	9.0	0.5	15.0	9.0	0.5	15.0	9.0	0.5	15.0
Jul	16.0	10.0	0.5	16.0	10.0	0.5	16.0	10.0	0.5	16.0
Aug	17.0	11.0	0.5	17.0	11.0	0.5	17.0	11.0	0.5	17.0
Sep	18.0	12.0	0.5	18.0	12.0	0.5	18.0	12.0	0.5	18.0
Oct	19.0	13.0	0.5	19.0	13.0	0.5	19.0	13.0	0.5	19.0
Nov	20.0	14.0	0.5	20.0	14.0	0.5	20.0	14.0	0.5	20.0
Dec	21.0	15.0	0.5	21.0	15.0	0.5	21.0	15.0	0.5	21.0

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Canon Cuts Costs And Posts Higher Sales and Profit

TOKYO — Canon Inc. said Wednesday that increased sales of office equipment helped its group pretax profit for 1994 rise 29 percent from the previous year, to 77.5 billion yen (\$746 million).

The maker of cameras and office equipment said the high-

er profit reflected lower manufacturing costs. Canon said it had reduced costs by decentralizing and having parts abroad.

Last week, Canon reported a 44 percent jump in 1994 parent company pretax profit.

Canon said 1994 group revenue rose 5 percent to 1.93 trillion yen, led by a jump in domestic sales, which rose 11 percent to 635 billion yen. Overseas sales rose 3 percent to 1.30 trillion yen. Canon shares rose to 1,510 yen from 1,490.

For the current year, Canon forecast group pretax profit of 94 billion yen on sales of 2.03 trillion yen.

The company said revenue rose in all sectors except cameras in the latest year, with business machine sales climbing 6 percent to 1.64 trillion yen on increased sales of bubble-jet printers, computers and copiers.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

NTT Confirms Investment by British Firm

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. confirmed Wednesday that Cable & Wireless PLC planned to invest in NTT's personal mobile telephone affiliates.

NTT was confirming a report Tuesday in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun that the British company would buy as much as 5 percent of each of nine "handy phone" affiliates.

Personal mobile telephones are lighter and cheaper than cellular phones but can only operate within a defined area. Analysts expect the phones to do well in Japan because they are relatively cheap.

Separately, France Telecom said it would buy 1 percent of Astel Kansai, a company that plans to start a personal mobile phone system in the Osaka area in October.

The state-owned French monopoly operates a successful personal mobile phone service in France called Bi-Bop.

NTT is already providing technical assistance to Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. (AFP, AFX)

Jakarta Credit Struggle Finance Minister Is 'Stepping on Big Toes'

JAKARTA — Finance Minister Mar'ie Muhammad, in a move likely to pit him against Indonesia's technology minister, ruled out providing export credits for ailing strategic industries, reports said Wednesday.

Mr. Mar'ie, quoted by the official Antara news agency, said the government could not afford to provide export credits for the so-called strategic industries grouped under an umbrella organization known as BPIS, or Badan Pengelola Industri Strategis.

The research and technology minister, Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie, who heads Badan Pengelola, said Monday that five companies, including the state-owned aircraft maker Nusantara Aircraft Industries Ltd. and the shipmaker PT PAL, had lost money, were inefficient and could be closed if they did not obtain export credits.

There are 10 companies grouped under Badan Pengelola.

Mr. Mar'ie then told a parliamentary commission the government could not afford the credits. "Where would we get the funds from?" he said Tuesday.

Export credits perhaps could be provided "some time in the future," Mr. Mar'ie said, "but the point is that at the moment this government cannot provide these."

Mr. Mar'ie also warned various parties not to get their hopes up that export credits would be provided.

Nusantara Aircraft Industries, which has received \$1.6 billion from the government

since 1976 and has not been a financial success, plans to establish a \$100 million joint venture in the United States.

Western diplomats said the latest attempt by Mr. Mar'ie to rattle Mr. Habibie's plans could anger President Suharto.

Mr. Habibie is considered one of the ministers closest to Mr. Suharto.

Mr. Mar'ie, who has been finance minister since March 1993, "is really stepping on some big toes," one diplomat said.

Mr. Mar'ie, widely respected by local economists and foreign bankers for his fiscal prudence, in June 1994 slashed by two-thirds Mr. Habibie's plan to spend \$1.1 billion buying and re-equipping 39 warships from the former East Germany.

The decision pleased economists, but a few days later Mr. Suharto stepped in and accused opponents of the purchase of endangering national stability.

Two weeks later, three leading weeklies that had reported on the issue were banned. Then in early December, Mr. Mar'ie said no new industries, including the Chandra Asri petrochemical complex, should receive protection.

The \$1.7 billion Chandra Asri project's main backers include one of Mr. Suharto's sons, Bambang Trihatmodjo, and Prayogo Pangestu, a close associate of the president.

Mr. Suharto later dropped Mr. Mar'ie as head of the national tariff team and in his January budget speech said protection could be given to industry under certain conditions.

Fairfax Details a 'Strong' First Half

SYDNEY — John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., Australia's richest newspaper company and the target of recent share raids by three international media barons, on Wednesday reported a jump in operating profit and revenue for its first six months.

Fairfax Holdings said operating profit before one-time items and taxes rose 47 percent to 121.3 million Australian dollars (\$90 million). Revenue for the half, which ended Dec. 31, rose 15 percent, to 478.9 million dollars.

But the company's net income fell 1 percent, to 81.88 million dollars, because of a special tax gain of 28 million dollars a year earlier. The company raised its half-year dividend to 3.5 cents a share from 2.5 cents.

"For all intents and purposes, profit was up over 50 percent; it's a very strong result," one media analyst said. But Fairfax shares fell 4 cents, to 2.83 dollars.

Fairfax has been a focus of attention for two weeks since Australia's richest man, Kerry Packer, began buying Fairfax shares and challenging the government's cross-media ownership regulations.

Mr. Packer has said he wants control of Fairfax, even if it takes him 20 years. Currently, Conrad Black, the Canadian owner of Telegraph PLC, controls Fairfax with about 25 percent of the shares, while Rupert Murdoch, who controls News Corp., has a 5 percent stake.

All three men want a larger slice of Fairfax, but they face legal hurdles.

The company owns some of Australia's most influential newspapers, including The Sydney Morning Herald, Melbourne's The Age and the Australian Financial Review.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

Hong Kong Gets Mixed Signs From Land Sales

HONG KONG — Two prime residential sites sold for better-than-expected prices at a Hong Kong government land auction Wednesday, but three commercial locations failed to sell, sending mixed signals on the state of the territory's property market.

Eton Properties Ltd., a private developer, acquired both residential sites — one in Kowloon for 1.02 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$132 million) and the other on Hong Kong Island's south side for 53.5 million dollars.

Analysts had expected the Kowloon site to sell for less than 1 billion dollars.

But three other lots zoned for industrial and commercial use in Kowloon and the New Territories were withdrawn after failing to attract bids at the well-attended auction.

"There doesn't seem to be much mileage at the moment as far as the market is concerned in industrial and office-type developments," said John Corrigan, a government land agent.

The auction was seen as a touchstone of Hong Kong's property market, after an announcement this week by two banks that they were planning to ease mortgage-lending policies.

Hong Kong officials have been trying, with some success, to cool the colony's property market over the past year.

China Steel Official Fired

The deputy party secretary of one of China's biggest steel-makers, Aushan Iron & Steel Group, has been removed from his job on grounds of corruption, Bloomberg Business News reported from Beijing, quoting the Beijing Youth Daily.

The paper said the official, Zhang Wenxiao, had made 196,000 yuan (\$23,250) from illegal sales of stock certificates.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
10500	2400	21000		
9500	2300	20000		
8500	2200	19000		
7500	2100	18000		
6500	2000	17000		
5500	1900	16000		
4500	1800	15000		
3500	1700	14000		
2500	1600	13000		
1500	1500	12000		
500	1400	11000		
0	1300	10000		
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Preceding Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,909.27	6,082.29	-2.14
Singapore	Straits Times	2,053.32	2,105.14	-2.46
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,879.60	1,858.00	+1.16
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,106.65	18,096.25	+0.06
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	941.07	971.10	-3.09
Bangkok	SET	1,265.95	1,288.31	-1.74
Seoul	Composite Stock	919.49	926.67	-0.77
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,603.88	6,633.03	-0.44
Manila	PSE	2,598.14	2,560.36	+0.30
Jakarta	Stock Index	454.86	455.83	-0.21
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,984.57	1,982.91	+0.08
Bombay	National Index	1,571.59	1,596.89	-1.57

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Daewoo Electronics Co. of South Korea plans to spend \$3 million to build an appliances plant in North Korea, pending approval of the project by the Communist government.
- Bank of East Asia Ltd., based in Hong Kong, launched a takeover bid for United Chinese Bank Ltd. valued at 1.2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$155 million).
- Jardine Fleming & Co. said it had become the first foreign brokerage concern to win a seat on the Bombay Stock Exchange.
- Sharp Corp. said it had developed thin-film, transistor liquid crystal displays that consumed one-third as much electricity as existing models.
- United Newspapers PLC said it would expand its Asia-Pacific trade fair business by acquiring 12 events from Heatway Trade Fairs Ltd. for £11.4 million (\$18 million).
- Bangkok Bank said its net profit in 1994 rose 24.9 percent to 17.36 billion baht (\$695 million).
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. will launch its multimedia optical disk system April 20.
- Fletcher Challenge Ltd., the New Zealand-based forestry and energy company, said its first-half net profit fell but operating profit rose 40 percent on a recovery in paper markets.
- Toshiba Corp. of Japan unveiled a new super-slim CD-ROM drive for portable computers priced at 45,000 yen (\$462).
- Olivetti SpA, the Italian computer maker, selected Sydney, Australia, to anchor its Asia-Pacific operations.
- Siam Cement Co. said better sales, lower expenses and better exchange rates helped it achieve a 36 percent increase in net profit in 1994.

AFP, AFX, AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg

IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR interesting investment opportunities, you could travel to all seven continents, familiarize yourself with the local languages, customs, and economies, analyze their five-year currency fluctuations, establish domestic lines of credit, and study the unabridged texts of the local tax, securities, and limited partnership regulations.

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Investors and Mars Drop Saatchi

By Courtney Kane
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mars Inc. has dismissed two advertising agencies of Saatchi & Saatchi, Mr. Saatchi is a longtime associate of John F. Mars and Forrest E. Mars Jr., who control Mars, a confectionery, pet products and food company based in McLean, Virginia, that is one of the largest private companies in the world.

Although Mr. Murray declined to disclose the names of the other agencies that had competed for the account, advertising trade publications have reported that there were at least nine participants. Bates Worldwide handled the bulk of the Mars business, including marketing brands such as M&M's, Snickers and 3 Musketeers in the United States, while Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising handled brands such as Snickers in Britain.

John Murray, who is responsible for worldwide marketing at Mars, said Tuesday that BBDO would join D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles, known as DMB&B, and Grey Advertising to become the company's "core international agencies."

The three shops were awarded the accounts after a six-week review that was

prompted by the ousting in December of Maurice Saatchi as chairman of Saatchi & Saatchi. Mr. Saatchi is a longtime associate of John F. Mars and Forrest E. Mars Jr., who control Mars, a confectionery, pet products and food company based in McLean, Virginia, that is one of the largest private companies in the world.

DMB&B already handles Mars brands with about \$400 million in billings, including Milky Way and Twix candies and Whiskas cat food. Grey Advertising handles brands with \$200 million in billings, including Dove chocolate and ice cream products and Sheba cat food. It is not known which brands will be handled by each of the three agencies or the size of the budgets.

The loss of the Mars account is the latest repercussion from the ouster of Mr. Saatchi. Last week Mr. Saatchi's New York agency, temporarily called the New Saatchi Agency, wooed two clients from Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising's flagship London shop. The clients were American Brands Inc. and Mirror Group Newspapers PLC. Other Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising clients, such as British Airways PLC, are reviewing their accounts.

At BBDO Worldwide, the Mars account will join other blue-chip clients such as PepsiCo Inc. and Apple Computer Inc. Philippe Krakowsky, spokesman for BBDO in New York, confirmed that the agency had been awarded a portion of the Mars account but said he did not know how large the billings would be.

Citicorp to Focus on Consumer Services

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Citicorp, the largest U.S. bank, has decided to focus more on providing services to consumers around the globe. That would mean focusing on businesses that lend themselves to brand names, such as credit cards, electronic banking

and money management. It also means getting rid of services that are narrowly focused on domestic corporate customers, such as some areas of investment banking.

"We are witnessing a large, growing consumer market," Mr. Reed said. "We are putting Citicorp in that consumer market."

About 70 percent of the bank's earnings come from global consumer businesses, Mr. Reed said. Citicorp earned \$3.4 billion in 1994 and had \$250.4 billion in assets.

Citicorp will continue to build up global consumer businesses, Mr. Reed said.

He did not specify which businesses would be shut, but he said Citicorp's investment banking activities — involving financing corporations, debt underwriting, advisory work and trading — would be examined and narrowed.

As with other banks, Citicorp's trading revenue plunged last year because of weak financial markets. Meanwhile, profit margins on lending money to corporations are razor-thin.

Citicorp Suez Casino

Citicorp, a unit of Citicorp, has sued Donald Trump and the Taj Mahal casino he controls, saying the gambling house had encouraged betting by a Citibank worker who admitted to embezzling more than \$2.5 million from the bank.

In Atlantic City, New Jersey, a spokesman for the Taj Mahal declined to comment.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 20, 1995

On March 9th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

REAL ESTATE AND DEVELOPMENT

Among the topics to be covered are:

■ The information superhighway — implications for real estate developers.

■ Eurotunnel — stimulating property markets on both sides of the Channel.

■ European funding and its effect on the commercial real estate market.

■ The growth of industrial parks.

This worldwide section will benefit from special distribution at the MIPIM exhibition in Cannes. For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78 or fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

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Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

OCTOBER 1995

16 MONDAY

17 TUESDAY

*The New France:
Implications for Global Business
— The Senate, Paris —*

MARK YOUR DIARY!

The International Herald Tribune and Institut Français des Relations Internationales are convening a major new conference on the theme, "The New France: Implications for Global Business." This prestigious event will assess the new developments in France following the presidential elections. Key members of the new government will be featured in addition to business, financial and government leaders from around the world.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Fiona Cowan
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, UK
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

150 من الجاهل

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

122cm High Low Stock	Day	TH	PE	50	High Low Listed Other
				A	
122cm	1	122	122	122	122
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122cm	98	122	122	122	122
122cm	99	122	122	122	122
122cm	100	122	122	122	122

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Land	Ch	Sec
200	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
201	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
202	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
203	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
204	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
205	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
206	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
207	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
208	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
209	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
210	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
211	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
212	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
213	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
214	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
215	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
216	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
217	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
218	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
219	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
220	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
221	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
222	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
223	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
224	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
225	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
226	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
227	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
228	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
229	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
230	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
231	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
232	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
233	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
234	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
235	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
236	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
237	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
238	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
239	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
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241	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
242	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
243	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
244	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
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262	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
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307	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
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309	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
310	1.25	1.10	Boise Co		1.1	11	1974	1974	1974			

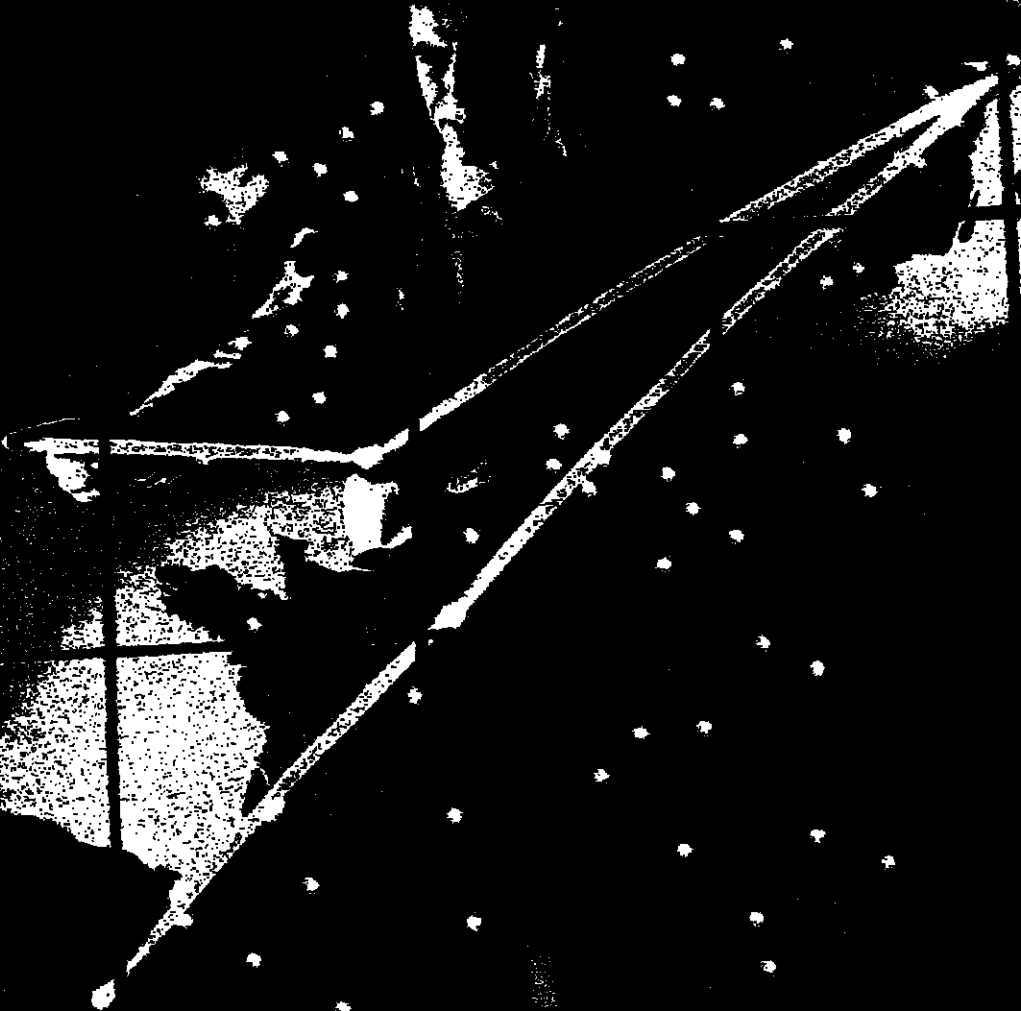
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SPORTS

A Last-Ditch Dunk Lifts Spurs Over Rockets

The Associated Press
Another Spurs-Rockets matchup, another close game. And another San Antonio victory.

In five meetings between the Midwest Conference rivals this season, four of the games have been decided by three points or less. On Tuesday night, the Spurs got a 98-97 win — their

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

fourth over the Rockets this season — at Houston on David Robinson's jam with 2.2 seconds left.

Robinson had an off night, scoring 18 points on 8-for-22 shooting, but teammate Dennis Rodman had the biggest rebounding night in the NBA this season with 30.

"We really got into the game early, running and sharing the ball," said the Spurs' coach, Bob Hill. "It was maybe the best half offensively we had all year."

Robinson beat the Rockets when Hakeem Olajuwon went to double-team Sean Elliott on the perimeter, leaving the San Antonio center open to take Elliott's pass.

Houston trailed by as many as 23 midway through the second half but regrouped in the second half behind Clyde Drexler, making his home debut after a trade a week ago brought him from Portland for the power forward Otis Thorpe.

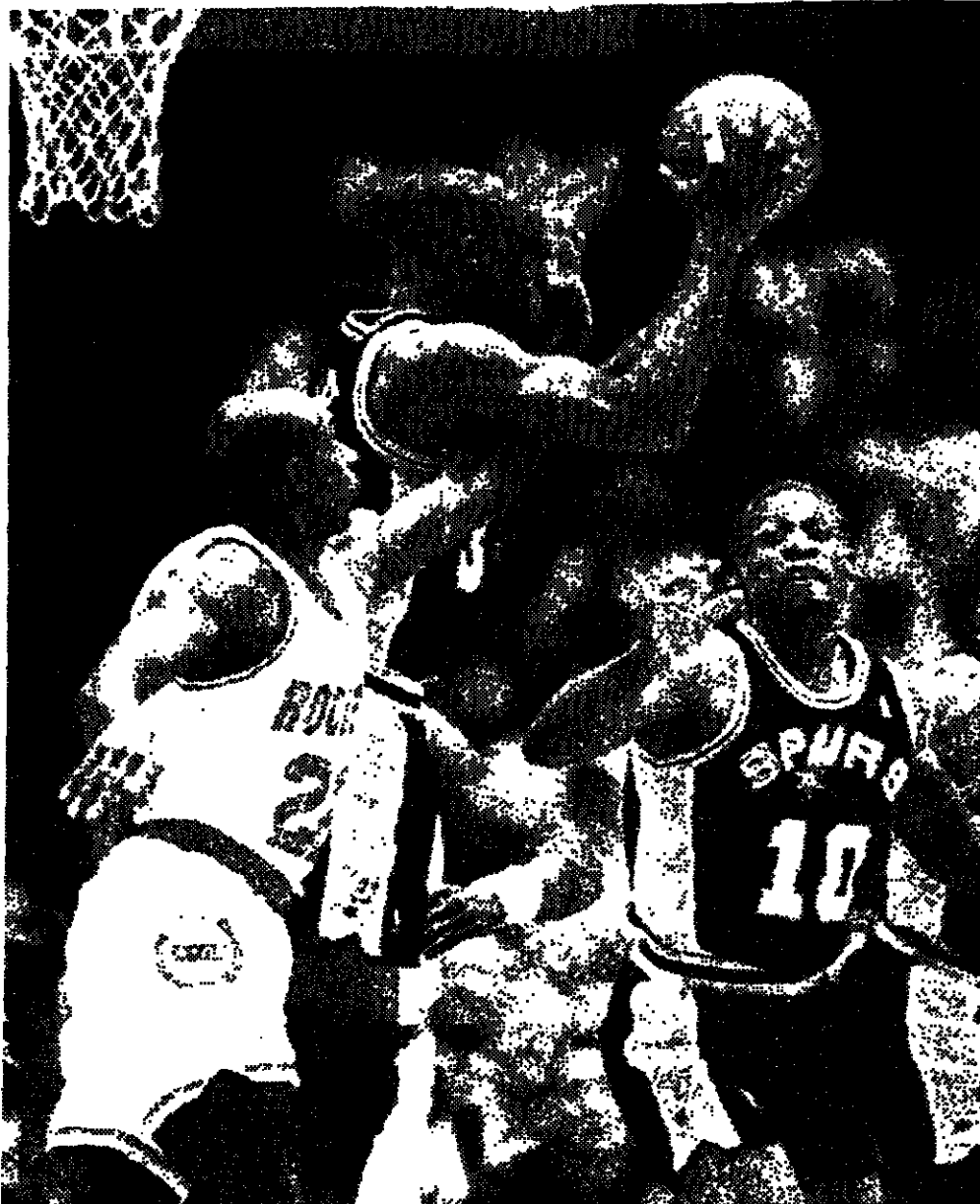
Drexler finished with 29, but Rodman capitalized on Thorpe's absence on the front line.

"He's awesome. Thirty rebounds is unreal," Robinson said. "He just exploited the size advantage we had on them inside."

Vinny Del Negro led San Antonio with 23 points, while Elliott added 19 points. San Antonio outrebounded Houston 60-37.

Cavaliers 99, Knicks 91: Cleveland held off a furious New York rally to beat the Knicks behind John Williams' 19 points.

Williams hit a 19-foot jumper with 1:03 remaining to give the visiting Cavaliers a 93-87 lead



Rockets' Clyde Drexler, left, blocks Sean Elliott, as Dennis Rodman comes to the rescue.

after the Knicks had stormed back from a 27-point second-half deficit to pull within four.

Danny Ferry scored 20 points for Cleveland. The Cavs used only eight players because All-Star Tyrone Hill has a sprained left finger and right hand and Bobby Phillips has a strained right shoulder.

Patrick Ewing led New York

with 33 points on 13-for-17 shooting.

Mavericks 102, Bulls 97: Jim Jackson scored 44 points and Dallas overcame a 21-point, third-quarter deficit. Jackson scored 30 points in the second half, including a layup that put the Mavericks ahead for good, 99-97, with 41 seconds left.

Reserve Lucious Harris scored a career-high 25 points for Dallas, which rallied after losing rookie guard Jason Kidd with a sprained left ankle late in the first half.

Washington, which has lost five straight at home and 10 of 11 overall, got 30 points from Juwan Howard.

Bulls 105, Hawks 88: Toni

Kukoc hit his first seven shots and scored 21 points to spark Chicago.

The visiting Bulls, who blew a 19-point lead in a loss at Charlotte the previous night, saw most of a 16-point, second-quarter lead evaporate against the Hawks, but held on at the end.

Mookie Blaylock led the Hawks with 22 points. Celtics 129, Suns 121: Dee Brown, getting his second straight start after eight games on the bench, scored a career-high 41 points to lead Boston over Phoenix.

Brown had 27 in the first half, when Boston opened a 25-point lead that wended the Suns, which lost for only the fifth time at home this season.

Xavier McDaniel scored 17 points for the Celtics. A.C. Green scored 24 points, Dan Majerle 23 and Kevin Johnson 21 each for the Suns, who are 2-3 in their last five home games.

Nuggets 118, Clippers 80: Denver gave its head coach, Bernie Bickerstaff, a victory over Los Angeles in his debut and got its biggest victory of the season. Bickerstaff, also the Nuggets' general manager, took over Monday as the head coach.

Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf had 17 points for Denver and Dikembe Mutombo had 13 rebounds, five blocked shots and 12 points.

Eric Piatkowski's 14 points led Los Angeles, which shot 36 percent.

Blazers 99, Timberwolves 86: Clifford Robinson scored 29 points and Rod Strickland added 23 as Portland beat Minnesota.

The Trail Blazers' Terry Porter, playing only his third game since missing the entire first half of the season, had 17 points, 12 in the final period.

Otis Thorpe had his best game since being traded to Portland for Clyde Drexler, adding 13 points and five rebounds.

Isiah Rider led the visiting Timberwolves with 21 points and Doug West added 19.

The Blazers led 70-65 entering the final period and used an 11-3 run starting the quarter to open an 81-68 lead.



Nordiques' goalie Stephane Fiset stops shot by Jaromir Jagr, who got the game winner.

In Wild Finish, Penguins Win

The Associated Press

Jaromir Jagr's league-leading 14th goal capped a wild third period that featured three lead changes as the Pittsburgh Penguins edged the Quebec Nordiques, 5-4, Tuesday night in the first matchup this season of the National Hockey League's two hottest teams.

The comeback victory kept the Penguins atop the Northeast Division at 13-1-2, and maintained the best start in the franchise's history.

Quebec dropped out of a first-place tie by falling to 13-3-0.

Jagr's goal was the sixth of

the third period — three by each team — and boosted the Penguins' home-ice unbeaten streak (12-0-2) to 14 games, dating to last season.

The Penguins and Nordiques

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

will play three more times in the next three weeks.

Rangers 5, Panthers 3: In Miami, Alexander Karpovtsev's deflected goal snapped a tie and led the New York Rangers past Florida. Karpovtsev's slap shot glanced off Florida's Jesse Belanger.

The Panthers scored New York's second goal when Randy Moller's clearing pass from in front of the goal bounced off teammate Rob Niedermayer's skate and into the net. Eddie Olczyk was credited with the goal, his second.

Mark Messier scored twice and Adam Graves once for the Rangers, while Florida's Scott Mellanby scored a goal for the third consecutive game, giving him four this season.

Bill Lindsay and Jason Woolley added their first goals of the year for the Panthers.

An Elite World Tour of Golf? Norman Favors TV Venture

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The Australian golfer Greg Norman says the proposed World Tour will become reality.

"It will happen," Norman said at a news conference. "The majority of people around the world would like to see it happen. The players would love to see it."

The new venture, spearheaded by Norman and backed by the Fox television network, was announced last November. Plans called for a series of rich tournaments with an elite international field.

However, the tour is opposed by the Professional Golf Association's commissioner, Tim Finchem. Some of the world's top players have said they would not sign on without the PGA Tour's approval.

In Johannesburg for the inaugural Alfred Dunhill Challenge, a Ryder Cup-style competition for the southern hemisphere, Norman said a world tour would be more popular than the regionalized tours controlled by golfing associations.

Norman, ranked No. 2 in the world last year, and top-rated Nick Price of Zimbabwe head the field for the Dunhill Cup, which pits teams representing Africa and Australia-Asia against each other.

Both players support the concept of a world tour, which Norman said would balance the power structure in international golf.

"The only thing I want to see is that the players have a little more control than they have now," he said.

Price praised Norman for previously pushing the idea publicly, according to a newspaper article Wednesday in Business Day.

"When you think about international television now, and how a tournament like the Johnny Walker in Jamaica, or this tournament here — the Million Dollar — can attract 300 million viewers worldwide against 5 million watching a tournament in the U.S., maybe there's an imbalance of power and things should be shared a little more," Price was quoted as saying.

At the same time, Price said, top players must realize that most top players would remain loyal to their tours "because we know where our bread and butter is and we don't want to turn our backs on them."

He noted that the U.S. Professional Golfers Association only permitted players signed up for its tour to compete in three tour events, which limited them from taking part in overseas tournaments.

"There should be no restrictions on releases," Price told Business Day. But he said he would refrain from challenging the association's limit. "I don't want to get into these kinds of issues where I might get a suspension around the majors, like the Open or the Masters, which could happen."

Kentucky Outsmarts Alabama With Zone Defense

The Associated Press

Kentucky outplayed and outsmarted Alabama. Stiffing the No. 20 Tide with a zone defense, the sixth-ranked Wildcats moved a step closer to their first Southeastern Conference title in nine years with a 72-52 victory Tuesday night.

"Not only did we play great physically, but mentally as well," said Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino. "We played off-the-IQ-chart basketball tonight."

The Wildcats, who haven't won an official SEC title since 1985-86, lead Mississippi State by 1½ games with three conference games remaining.

"We really aren't thinking that far ahead," said Rodrick Rhodes, who led Kentucky with 16 points. "To be honest, coach talks about it, but he really doesn't emphasize it."

Kentucky used a 22-3 run to take control in the first half, and Alabama never got within 10 points the rest of the way. The Tide continued to struggle at home against SEC opponents, falling to 3-4.

"I'm embarrassed by the loss. I don't know how else you can say it," said Alabama's coach, David Hobbs.

Kentucky held Alabama to its lowest point total of the season. The Tide shot only 30 percent from the

field and the team's top scorer, Eric Washington, missed all seven of his shots.

"The perimeter people weren't hitting their shots and we couldn't get the ball inside, so that shut us down," said Jason Caffey, who led Alabama with 13 points.

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

points. "I've got to give credit to the Kentucky zone and our lack of execution." Walter McCarty and Tony Delk each scored 14 points for Kentucky.

No. 2 UCLA 88, No. 19 Stanford 77: Ed O'Bannon scored 22 points and reserve J. R. Henderson added 19 as visiting UCLA beat the Cardinal for the ninth straight time. UCLA, which trailed 47-44 at halftime, held Stanford to 30 points in the second half. Tyus Edney scored 14 points and Charles O'Bannon scored 13 for the Bruins. Stanford was led by Andy Poppink's 23 points.

No. 4 Connecticut 88, Boston College 75: Ray Allen matched his career high with 31 points and Connecticut, playing in Hartford, took control with a 19-2 run early in the second half. The Huskies trailed by nine

points in the second before making the big run that gave them their 15th straight win over the Eagles. Allen, who scored a season-low 11 points in a loss to Villanova on Saturday, was 6-for-11 from 3-point range. Paul Grant led Boston College with a career-high 20 points.

No. 10 Michigan St. 67, Michigan 64: In East Lansing, Michigan, Shawn Respert and Quinton Brooks each scored 21 points as Michigan State survived a cold shooting night. Michigan State led throughout the second half, but didn't get a field goal after a jumper by Jon Garavaglia gave the Spartans a 65-60 lead with 3:03 left. Ray Jackson and Maurice Taylor each scored 17 points for Michigan.

No. 17 Syracuse 85, Pittsburgh 72: In Syracuse, New York, John Wallace scored 20 points and the Orangemen withstood a late surge by Pittsburgh to halt a three-game losing streak. Syracuse shot 71 percent in the first half and held on to beat Pittsburgh for the eighth consecutive time. After falling behind by 29 points early in the second half, Pittsburgh rallied and cut Syracuse's lead to 73-64 on Orlando Antigua's 3-pointer with 2:36 left. But Syracuse hit 10 consecutive free throws in the final 1:55 to clinch the victory.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



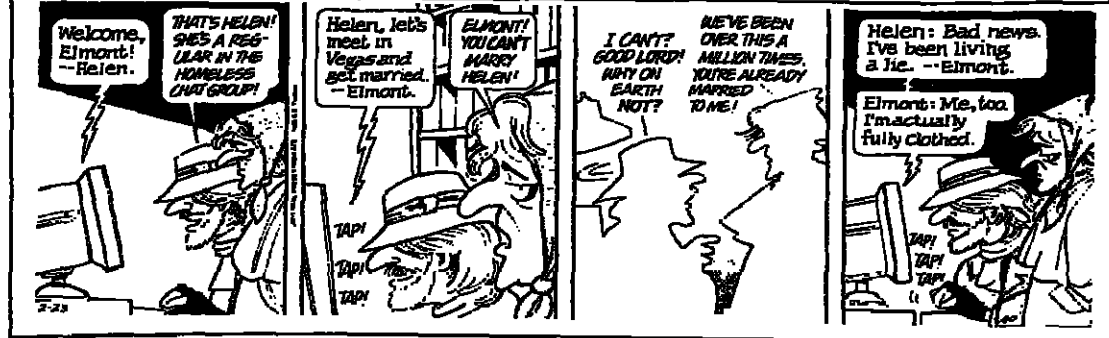
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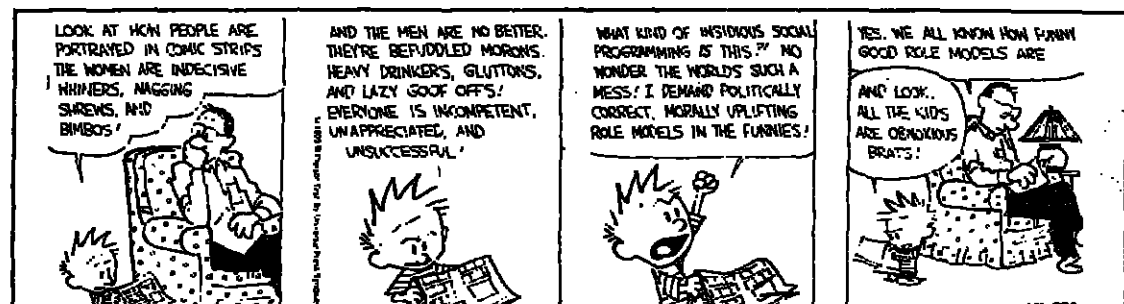
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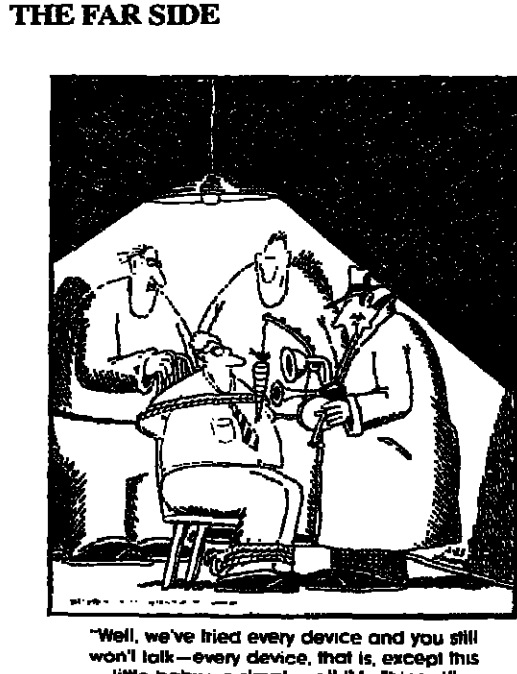
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Neo-Victorian Values in a Sci-Fi Future

By John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Neal Stephenson is slowly making his way around his hotel room, packing the overnight bag that he's been living out of for two weeks now. It's one of those nice ones, an expensive-looking fold-over job that probably could hold a couple of Armanis without imparting a wrinkle. Stephenson, though, is laying in for the dayrobe consisting largely of jeans and T-shirts of varying weights — he lives, after all, in Seattle — and talking about the movie deal that would be for "Snow Crash," his 1992 hit that has sold more than 125,000 copies. Paramount bought the rights. Stephenson is also about to become only the third writer in history to have his fiction, printed in *Time*.

Remember, please, that we're talking about the writer of science fiction. Serious print sci-fi rarely delves into the lives of its fans. Yet Stephenson, improbably, might just break through. His new book, *"The Diamond Age,"* is already in its second printing, with 30,000 copies out in the world. National newsmagazines and newspapers have sprinkled worshipful profiles in his path as he tours the United States. Wired, the bible for the technohip, recently published one of his short stories, and we've seen an exquisitely cool fashion magazine dedicated for young men who wear tuxedos, goatees and no ties — bowed to the same section. The article was written by Bruce Sterling, one of the reigning author-gods of the gritty cyberpunk science fiction subgenre.

Bantam, Stephenson's publisher, is not only plugging him through the usual media tour, but with multiple appearances on-line in cyberspace. Stephenson gets a sardonic grin on his face as he describes what he thinks he has become: a "cyber-lebrity."

This is the year of the Internet, the age of hackers and interactive entertainment. So authors like Sterling, who once supported his writing habit as a legislative proofreader in Austin, Texas, morph into talking heads on "Nightline" and Stephenson, though not a natural showman like Sterling, fills the "cyber-celebrity" bill.

"The guy radiates star quality — on the page, that is," Sterling writes, responding to an e-mail question. "In person, he's like a lot of other extremely bright people in that he's rather guarded and private and surly."

In his books, Stephenson sees a future of cultures increasingly balkanized. In "Snow Crash," much of our America has ensconced itself behind the gates of "burblaves," walled complexes guarded by vicious cyborg dogs. In the more distant future of "The Diamond Age," nation-states have all but dissolved, leaving scattered collections of neo-tribes — with the most successful being those that have retained a sense of internal discipline and community responsibility, such as the New Victorians and the Confucians. If you



Author Neal Stephenson: Star quality on the e-mail networks and multiple appearances on-line

think this is far-fetched, take a look at the new book by conservative historian Gertrude Himmelfarb, titled "The De-Moralization of Society: From Victorian Virtues to Modern Values."

Back to the future. Much of the job of the elders is to help Stephenson's worlds is deciding what technologies to reject. Stephenson says: "As technology becomes more powerful and capable of doing everything, the cultural role of deciding what should be done with it becomes more important than the technologists' role of deciding what can be done with it." Each tribe decides what it will keep of the modern age — and how to devise an immune system to filter out technological threats that tend to be toxic.

Born in Maryland while his folks were stationed at Fort Meade, Stephenson has techno in his blood. His father, an electrical engineer, teaches at Iowa State University. The author went to Boston University in the late '70s, majoring in geography and minoring in physics. He re-created the contentious campus of John Silber in his first novel, "The Big U." The book

He had been trying to support himself with "dopey clerical jobs," but after selling "The Big U" he met his future wife — and she was studying to be a doctor. They lived off her income and he began writing fulltime. He began working with a friend on a graphic novel project — a book that you would read, and play on a computer. He realized that the technology wasn't ready for something really compelling yet, and turned much of the material into "Snow Crash."

"Snow Crash" vividly described a near future in which people could all but live in a 3-D on-line world, the Metaverse — where their personae (in a brilliant stroke he called them "avatars") could socialize, learn, conduct business or play. The book is alternately hilarious, as heart-stoking as a good computer game, shoot-'em-up and as pedantic as science fiction can be; it caught the spirit of the short-attention-span generation, selling almost exclusively through "word of Net" — enthusiastic postings by his fans in on-line discussion areas devoted to science fiction.

While living in the Washington area, Stephenson and an uncle, George Jewsbury, a history professor, collaborated on a political satire-thriller, "Interface," published last year under the pseudonym Stephenson-Bury. It's a parody of political smarminess, with a presidential candidate so tied to public opinion polling that he receives moment-by-moment focus group results via a chip implanted in his brain. The candidate changes his mind (minds?) more often than the President Clinton, but nobody seems to notice and his

Now comes "The Diamond Age." During an America Online appearance, Stephenson said that the new novel that has attracted so much attention is "about a little girl with a magic book." But that's too coy. It's actually about how we program our kids and, by extension, how we build a culture that works and societies that last. How do we make smart people who think for themselves, and civilizations that are indeed civil?

Across the Pacific Solo: A First in Ballooning

Steve Fossett, an American stockbroker, landed his balloon safely in Leader, Saskatchewan, after setting the world distance record and becoming the first person to cross the Pacific Ocean solo in a balloon. Fossett, who took off from Seoul, traveled more than 5,400 miles (8,640 kilometers), breaking the official distance record of 5,200 miles, set in 1981. His only link to the ground was a satellite hookup and computer to communicate with his crew.

One of Washington's celebrity power couples, Mary McCormack, 42, and James Carville, 50, are expecting their first baby in July. It's a girl and they have already picked the name: Maelin Mary Carville. "Matty" for short. . . . Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman have adopted a son, Connor Antony Kidman-Cruise, who was born Feb. 6. They adopted a girl in 1993.

Chen Kaige, the winner of the Golden Palm at the 1993 Cannes film festival for "Farewell My Concubine," has married Ni Ping, a popular Chinese TV personality. It is the second marriage for both.

The Indian lawmaker Muthukumaraswamy Aram has won the 12th Niwano Peace Prize for contributions to peace through religious activities. Aram, the president of the World Conference on Peace and Religion International, will receive the 21 million yen (about \$205,000) prize in Tokyo on May 11.

To earn the Hasty Pudding pot from Harvard's theatrical troupe, Tom Hanks had to play "Nail the Nominees," throwing darts at pictures of his rivals for the best actor Oscar: Paul Newman, John Travolta, Morgan Freeman and Nigel Hawthorne.

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 238. INITIALS
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Panelists will discuss the impact of the new law on the industry and the role of the government in regulating the market.

See FRANCE 2

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

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